Washington State Youth Risk Behavior Survey: 1999

July 2000

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Executive Summary

In 1999, the Washington State Department of Health and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in collaboration with other state and local partners, administered the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) to Washington State public school students in grades 9-12.

The YRBS is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-sponsored survey intended to monitor among adolescents health-risk behaviors that contribute to morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. These include behaviors affecting risk for unintentional and intentional injuries, such as seatbelt use, fighting, and weapon carrying; tobacco, alcohol and other drug use; physical activity and dietary behaviors; and AIDS education.

A sample of 4,022 adolescents in Washington State public schools participated in the survey. Alternative schools serving high-risk youth in the public school system were included. Based on four comparison items that were also administered to a census of eleventh graders in the state during achievement testing, results seemed to be representative of adolescents in public schools despite the low school participation rate (45%).

Below we present an overview of major findings and comparisons to the 1999 national YRBS.

Major findings

Unintentional Injury/Safety Behaviors
Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death for Washington citizens ages 1-44. Motor vehicle crash injuries account for approximately 50% of these injury deaths. Although Washington youth in grade 9-12 report more safety behaviors than youth in the US as a whole, unintentional injury claimed the lives of between 100 and 200 Washington youth ages 15-19 each year since 1990. In this age group, almost three-fourths of the deaths are from motor vehicle crashes.
Survey results

- Of Washington youth in grades 9-12 who rode motorcycles in the past year, 73% reported wearing helmets while riding sometimes, most of the time or always. This is higher than the national percentage of 62%. However, if those reporting "sometimes" are removed, only 65% reported that they wore a helmet while riding most of the time or always, even though wearing motorcycle helmets is mandatory in this state.
- Of youth who rode bicycles in the last year, 31% reported wearing helmets sometimes, most of the time or always. This is higher than the national percentage of 15%.
- About nine-tenths (89%) of youth reported wearing seat belts sometimes, most of the time or always. This is higher than the national percentage of 84%. However,

if those reporting "sometimes" are removed, only 78% reported wearing seatbelts most of the time or always.

- About 3 out of 10 (29%) respondents reported that within the past 30 days, they rode in a car or other vehicle with a driver who had been drinking and 13% reported driving after drinking. These are similar to the national percentages of 33% and 13%, respectively.
- Reports of driving after drinking have not decreased since 1992.
- Girls reported more safety behaviors than boys.

Intentional Injury Behaviors

Washington students in grades 9-12 are similar to students in the US as a whole on measures of intentional injury behaviors. Nonetheless, between 1996 and 1998 after all unintentional injury, suicide and homicide were the most common causes of death among Washington youth ages 15-24, accounting for more than 150 preventable deaths each year.

Survey results

- Similar to the US as a whole, 33% of Washington youth in grades 9-12 reported engaging in a physical fight in the past year. Approximately 1 in 20 students reported being treated by a nurse or doctor for injuries sustained in a physical fight.
- 18% of respondents reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club in the past month. This percent is similar to that reported nationally. However, unlike the national YRBS, the Washington State YRBS specifically excluded carrying a weapon for hunting, fishing or camping.
- 7% reported they had missed school at least once in the past month because of feeling unsafe. This is similar to the national average of 5%.
- Almost one of every five (19%) respondents reported seriously considering suicide, 16% reported making a suicide plan, 8% reported attempting suicide and 3% reported a suicide attempt requiring medical attention in the last year. These are similar to the national percentages of 19%, 15%, 8%, and 3%, respectively.
- Boys were more likely to report fighting and carrying weapons than girls. Girls reported more suicidal thoughts and behaviors than boys.

Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Tobacco and alcohol abuse are major contributors to premature mortality in Washington. Compared to the US as a whole, Washington youth in grades 9-12 reported less smoking and alcohol use. Drug use was the same or lower than that reported nationally. Nonetheless, substantial proportions of Washington youth engage in potentially harmful substance use behaviors. The increase in reporting of cigarette smoking over the decade is of particular concern for the long-term health status of Washington residents.

Survey results

- Over one-third (36%) of Washington youth in grades 9-12 reported using some tobacco product in the past month. This included 28% who smoked cigarettes. While the percentage smoking cigarettes was lower than that for the US as a whole (35%), rates of smoking have increased over the past decade. For example,

among 12th graders, smoking cigarettes in the past month increased from 22% in 1992 to 35% in 1999.

- 44% of respondents reported drinking in the past month. While this is lower than the national percentage of 50%, rates have remained constant throughout the decade.
- 25% reported smoking marijuana in the past month. This is similar to the national percentage of 27%. Reported marijuana use increased between 1992 and 1998, but seemed to be leveling off in 1999.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to report smoking cigarettes and drinking, but boys reported heavier drinking and more other drug use.

Physical Activity and Dietary Behaviors

Exercise and physical activity have both immediate and long-term health benefits. Proper nutrition is essential for health and well-being. The combination of moderate physical activity and proper nutrition contributes to maintaining a healthy weight. Washington students in grades 9-12 reported doing better or the same as US as a whole in these areas, but there is still room for improvement.

Survey results

- The percentages of Washington youth in grades 9-12 whose responses indicated they are overweight (7%) or at risk for becoming overweight (14%) are lower than the percentages of youth in the US as a whole (10% and 16% respectively).
- Although boys were more likely to report heights and weights indicating they were overweight, girls were more likely than boys to consider themselves overweight. Girls were also more likely to report every kind of weight loss effort, including diet, exercise, and taking diet pills, vomiting, and taking laxatives.
- 23% reported meeting the recommendations of the American Cancer Society and the US Department of Agriculture, which state that Americans should eat five servings of fruits and vegetables daily. This is similar to youth in the US as a whole (24%) and to the number of Washington adults who report meeting these guidelines (26%).
- Washington youth in grades 9-12 are more likely than youth in the nation to meet the US Surgeon General's recommendations for vigorous physical activity (70% in Washington; 65% nationally) and moderate physical activity (35% in Washington, 27% nationally).
- 44% reported taking physical education classes daily and of those taking physical education classes, 84% reported spending more than 20 minutes exercising during classes. This is more than the nationwide percentage of 76% who report spending more than 20 minutes exercising during physical education classes.
- Respondents reported watching less television than youth in the nation as a whole. 70% of youth in Washington and 57% nationwide reported watching two hours of television or less a day.
- Boys reported both more exercise and television watching than girls.

Health Status, Health Care and HIV/AIDS Education

The US Department of Health and Human Services' *Healthy People 2010* emphasizes the importance of health education and access to health services for preventing disease and minimizing the long-term effects of disease.

Survey results

- The percentage of Washington youth in grades 9-12 who reported receiving HIV/AIDS education in school (91%) is similar to the national percentage of 92%. HIV/AIDS education is mandatory in this state beginning in 5th grade; however, some individuals may have received HIV/AIDS education in assemblies or other non-classroom events and not identified it as such.
- About a tenth of respondents (11%) reported that their general health was only fair or poor. Girls were more likely than boys to report relatively poor health. This is similar to the adult rate of 12%.
- About a fifth (21%) of respondents reported being diagnosed with asthma and almost 15% reported having asthma in the past year. Girls were more likely than boys to report having asthma.
- Approximately 15% of respondents reported not seeing a doctor for a physical exam or check-up in more than two years and 9% reported not having been to the dentist in more than two years.

Home, School and Community Factors

Youth behaviors may be influenced by a variety of factors in the home, school and community. Parental support and involvement and feeling connected to school and the larger community may help youth resolve conflicts without violence; resist using tobacco, alcohol and other drugs; complete high school; and avoid teen pregnancy.

Survey results

- Family Factors

  Most youth reported relatively high levels of parental support. Almost 90% reported high levels of encouragement, more than 80% reported high levels of supervision, and 65% reported that their parents often talked to them about what they were doing in school.

  Boys reported less supervision by parents compared to girls. Boys and girls reported similar levels of encouragement and communication with parents.

  High levels of interaction with parents were associated with reduced risk of fighting, carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use.
- School Factors

  Three-fifths (60%) of youth reported that they care about their school, 57% reported high levels of encouragement from teachers, and 45% agreed that their teachers really care about them.

  Almost 96% of youth reported planning to graduate from high school.

  High levels of bonding to school were associated with reduced risk of fighting, carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use.
- Community Factors

  About two-fifths (42%) of respondents agreed that there were a lot of people who care about them in their neighborhoods.

Future survey activities

Planning for future statewide surveying of adolescents in Washington State is underway as a joint effort between the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Washington State Departments of Health; Social and Health Services; and Community Trade and Economic Development, in collaboration with other state and local partners. This effort is intended to provide ongoing information on adolescent health and risk and protective factors to guide program and policy development and to enhance the well-being of Washington youth.

Chapter 1.
Background and Introduction

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with state and local health and education agencies. It is a school-based survey of adolescents in grades 9-12. It is intended to monitor health-risk behaviors that contribute to morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. These behaviors include:

- Behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Dietary behaviors
- Physical activity

Among Washington youth and young adults (ages 5-24 years), 71% of all deaths during 1996-1998 were due to four causes: motor vehicle crashes (30%), other unintentional injuries (14%), suicide (15%) and homicide (12%) (Washington State DOH, 1999). In order to address risk behaviors for these causes of death, the YRBS measures weapon carrying, physical fighting, attempted suicide, drinking while operating a motor vehicle, seatbelt use, and lack of helmet use while riding a bicycle or motorcycle.

Among Washington adults (ages 25 and over), 61% of all deaths during 1996-1998 were due to two causes: cardiovascular disease (36%) and cancer (25%) (Washington State DOH, 1999). Behaviors that contribute to these health problems are often established during youth. In order to assess risk behaviors for these causes of death, the YRBS measures use of tobacco, diet, and physical activity.

Nationally, the YRBS has been in use since 1990. The reliability and validity of the YRBS appears to be adequate based on research on this topic, although adolescents, like adults, may under-report socially undesirable behaviors (for more information on reliability and validity of the YRBS, please see Appendix 1). Adolescents who have dropped out of high school are not included. They may have higher rates of the health-risk behaviors measured in this study.

The Washington State Youth Risk Behavior Survey (WA-YRBS) was conducted in March-April 1999 collaboratively by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). This was the first time that the YRBS has been conducted at a statewide level, although questions from the YRBS have been asked on other surveys. In order to obtain input from stakeholders, we convened an advisory group and a questionnaire development workgroup which included local health and other school, health-related and educational organizations. These groups provided valuable input on which YRBS questions were most relevant to Washington, what additional questions were important for Washington, and how to best achieve participation from the schools. Some local health jurisdictions also conducted local surveys in collaboration with the statewide efforts.

In conducting this survey, we attempted to address the most important topics for individuals planning public health interventions while maximizing the comparability to other surveys including the YRBS for the US as a whole, the Seattle School District which develops its own version of the YRBS, and questions asked in previous years on the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors. To maximize comparability to US results, insofar as possible, we followed the CDC protocols for timing of administration, sampling design, and question content and formatting.

This report provides background for each topic area, frequencies of responses, and charts where several comparisons are available. For three examples of youth health-risk behaviors that are important to public health (fighting, risk for carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use) we also included analyses of the associations between these risk behaviors and family, school and community factors. Questions on these factors are not part of the national YRBS. They were included in the WA-YRBS due to the strong interest in Washington in obtaining information on factors that work to help youth make healthy life choices.

This report includes, to the extent that these are available, comparisons over time to the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behavior (OSPI and DOH, 1992; OSPI, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, and DOH, 1995; and OSPI, Department of Social and Health Services, and Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, 1998). It also includes comparisons to Healthy People 2010 (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2000) public health goals, and comparisons to the national YRBS data from the 1999 survey (Kann, Kinchen, Williams, Ross, Lowry, Grunbaum, Kolbe, and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators, 2000).

Chapter 2.
Methods

Sampling

In accordance with CDC methods, DOH used a two-stage sampling design for the statewide survey. The first stage was a probability-proportionate-to-size sampling of all public schools, including alternative schools, which serve any of grades 9-12 in Washington State. Larger schools had a higher probability of selection; however, the smallest schools were assigned a minimum probability of selection to assure some chance of selection. We notified the sampled schools, provided them with information about the survey, and asked for their participation. If they agreed, schools were asked to provide a list of classes for students in grades 9-12.

The second stage was a sampling of classrooms, in which four second-period classrooms were randomly selected from each participating school. We requested all students in selected classrooms to participate. This sampling plan led to an approximately equal probability of selection for each student in public schools in the state. (See Appendix 2 for more detail.)

We initially drew a sample of 132 schools out of a total of 605 possible schools. Two sampled schools were later determined to be ineligible. One school had closed and an alternative school did not have students meet in regularly scheduled classes. An additional seven schools were in the Seattle School District, which conducts a separate survey; however, the Seattle survey includes some questions that are on the state survey. We were able to obtain data for six of the seven Seattle schools in our sample and have included Seattle results for questions that were asked on both the state and Seattle surveys.

Survey Administration

In order to obtain parental consent for student participation, parents were notified about the survey, told that the survey was available for examination at the school, and provided the opportunity to refuse their child's participation. On the day of the survey, the teachers explained the survey and provided students an opportunity to refuse participation. Any students who refused participation were given an alternative activity. Responses were anonymous (students did not put their names on the questionnaires). Participation took one class period. Questionnaires were self-administered and students recorded responses on scantron forms. The teacher collected the forms and placed them and information about classroom enrollment in an envelope. Questionnaires were then returned to DOH.

Questionnaire The questionnaire contained 85 multiple-choice items assessing eight topic areas: unintentional injury behaviors (e.g., safety-belt and helmet use and drinking/driving behaviors); intentional injury behaviors (e.g., fighting, weapon carrying, and suicidal ideation and attempts); alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; dietary

behaviors; physical activity; HIV/AIDS education; health and health care; and home, school and community assets. See Appendix 4 for the wording of specific items.

Combining Seattle and other state data

As noted earlier, where possible, we combined data from the statewide survey and from a survey conducted in the Seattle School District. The Seattle data included those schools and classrooms that were selected as part of the statewide sample, but used a different (Seattle-developed) questionnaire. See Appendices 2 and 4 for detail about specific items.

The Seattle questionnaire included 27 items that were asked in a form identical to the state survey or with insignificant wording changes such as "0 days – never" instead of "0 days." The WA-YRBS questions that are comparable to Seattle items include questions 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13-16, 21, 23-27, 37-39, 41, 43, 48, 49, 51, 61, and 73.

Questions 20 and 22 on the WA-YRBS had relatively minor wording changes (such as "During the past 12 months has a boyfriend, girlfriend, or someone you were going out with ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt you on purpose?" instead of "During the past 12 months has a boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt you on purpose?") compared to the Seattle questionnaire.

For 13 YRBS items, the Seattle questionnaire included items that used different response categories, which could be recoded to equivalent form, or items for which two items from one questionnaire could be combined to create an equivalent measure to the other questionnaire (WA-YRBS questions 10-11, 19, 28, 32, 35, 42, 44-47, 70, 71). For example, where one questionnaire asked the number of occasions on which some behavior was performed and the other questionnaire asked whether the behavior had ever been performed. Responses on the former questionnaire could be combined into an ever/never response category similar to that on the latter questionnaire. Where items were combined or response categories were truncated in order to combine the Seattle and non-Seattle surveys, non-Seattle data (including the original response options) are available on request.

Tests for bias

Survey responses are used to estimate the frequency of various behaviors in the population. Bias is non-random deviation of the estimated frequency from the true value in the population. Bias is caused by some kind of systematic error, such as systematic differences between survey respondents and non-respondents. It is different from the random fluctuation that is measured by the confidence interval. A brief description of confidence intervals is provided below in the section on Data Preparation and Analysis; more information on both bias and random error is available (e.g., Cochran, 1977).

In order to determine whether results were biased due to differences between participating and non-participating schools and individuals, we compared responses to four items which were included on both the WA-YRBS and on a student questionnaire

administered to all eleventh grade students who took achievement tests as part of the State Assessment Program in 1999. (See Appendix 3.)

In order to assess the possible impact of not having Seattle data for some questions, for each item for which we had Seattle data, we compared the overall prevalence estimates including and not including the Seattle data. These comparisons are summarized in the Results section. Appendix 2 provides the statewide estimates, both including and not including Seattle, for each item for which we have Seattle data.

Data preparation and analysis

Statewide data (not including Seattle) were scanned, cleaned, and initial frequencies prepared by the CDC and their contractor, Westat. Data cleaning involved setting inconsistent data to missing and dropping questionnaires if

1) more than 15 items in a row had the same response, if that response was other than "none" or
2) there were fewer than 20 valid questionnaire responses remaining after step 1.

DOH cleaned the Seattle data, using techniques similar to those used by CDC. Since the Seattle survey had only 27 items comparable to the state survey, DOH changed the criteria for dropping cases to fewer than 10 valid responses, and none were dropped for this reason. A total of 28 questionnaires (two from Seattle and 26 from the rest of the state) were dropped in the cleaning process.

DOH combined the Seattle data with data from the rest of the state and conducted additional analyses that are included in this report. The analyses provided in this report are identical to those provided by the CDC for items not including Seattle, but differ for items including Seattle.

Coding For some items, response categories were combined either to incorporate data from Seattle or to produce estimates comparable to national YRBS or Healthy People 2010 estimates.

Also, special coding, using CDC methodology, was done for measures of nutrition and overweight. A single score was computed to reflect whether the respondent reported eating approximately five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables. Separate questions asked about consumption of fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables during the week preceding the survey. These were combined into a single score by using the midpoint of the range (e.g., "1 to 3 times during the past 7 days" was counted as two servings per seven days or .286/day, four or more servings per day was counted as four/day).

The coding of overweight followed CDC recommendations for defining risk for overweight (in the top 15% but not in the top 5% for body mass index[1], based on age and gender) and overweight (in the top 5% for body mass index, based on age and gender). These definitions are based on reference data collected from 1971-1974 in the National

[1] Body mass index is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared.

Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I (Must, Dallal and Dietz, 1991). Since overweight has increased over the last several decades and the definitions use norms from the early 1970s, more than the normative percentages of both the US and Washington youth scored as overweight; that is, more than 5% of youth scored in the top 5% and more than 10% scored in the top 5-15%. Measures of overweight based on body-mass index consider only height and weight and do not differentiate between sources of weight. Thus, heavy weight caused by muscular development (e.g., weightlifting) would be misinterpreted as overweight.

Coding used in analyses of associations between home, school and community factors and youth risk behaviors (Chapter 9) was as follows.

- We combined four questions about parents' interaction, encouragement, and supervision and one question about having adults who care about them into a single scale labeled "interactions with parents." Respondents who gave, on average, the highest or next-highest rating on each item were compared to those who gave lower ratings.
- We used a three-item measure of school bonding (perceived teacher caring and encouragement and respondent caring about the school he or she attends) and compared students who gave, on average, the highest or next-highest rating on each item to those who gave lower ratings.
- We also compared students with reporting mainly "As" or "As and Bs" (about half of the respondents) to those with lower grades. For a measure of potential community protection against youth risk behaviors in this survey, we compared those students who agreed or strongly agreed that many people in their neighborhoods cared about them with those who gave lower ratings.

We used Statistical Application Software (SAS) to compute point-estimates (numbers and frequencies) and to prepare the summary table. Because the sampling design involved sampling by schools rather than individuals, we used SUDAAN (a statistical package for analyzing data from complex sampling designs) to compute confidence intervals and conduct logistic regressions and significance tests. For each item, we calculated numbers and frequencies of each response category overall and by grade and gender.

We have provided the 95% confidence intervals in Appendix 4 and in the charts in Chapters 4-8. Sample estimates often vary from the "true" population values (the values that would be obtained if all students in the state were surveyed). The 95% confidence interval provides the range within which the true population value will be found with 95% certainty. Although confidence intervals cannot correct for biased data, they provide an estimate of the effect of random error on the precision of the data.

Frequencies included only respondents, so that for each item, the total is the number who responded to that question. We conducted a logistic regression for each item, testing whether risk for the behavior differed by grade and/or gender, and significant results are included in the text in the results section.

Comparison data

Where available, we present three types of comparison data.

- First, we present Healthy People (HP) 2010 public health goals. These are currently in draft form and may be changed. We present all targets for which we have comparable data, even if the goal is for the population as a whole rather than specific to grades 9-12.
- Second, we present national YRBS data for 1999. There are small differences between the national and WA-YRBS in the wording of some items. For example, to measure lifetime use of various substances, we used questions about age of first use, which included the response option "I have never used…" while the national YRBS asked a separate question on lifetime use. We note these differences in the text in the results section.
- Finally, where we have comparable data, we present results from previous years. We comment about changes in wording or format that may affect interpretation. More information about wording differences for particular items is available on request.

For references to sources of comparison data, see the Background and Introduction section above. Where differences are noted, there was a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$), either based on logistic regression results (for gender or grade comparisons) or based on the fact that 95% confidence intervals did not overlap (for comparisons across time or comparisons to US data). These findings are summarized in the results sections. More detail is available on request.

Chapter 3.
Response Rates, Missing Data, and Characteristics of Respondents

Response rates
As noted earlier, we included data from Seattle schools for those questions that were asked in comparable form on the Seattle survey. For questions including Seattle data, there were 4,022 respondents and for other questions there were 3,602 respondents. For questions including Seattle data, the school response rate was 45% and for other questions, the school response rate was 42%. The student response rate was 81% for all questions, based on those classrooms for which enrollment was known. See Appendix 2 for more detail about response rates.

Missing data
As noted earlier, missing data were excluded from all frequency calculations. The number of missing cases can be calculated for each item by subtracting the total provided in Appendix 4 from 4,022 (for survey questions 1-3, 8-11, 13-16, 19, 20-28, 32, 35, 37-39, 41-49, 51, 61, 70, 71 and 73) or from 3,602 (for all other questions). Only 10 items had more than 5% missing data and only four items had more than 10% missing data. These four items included the two items asking about suicide attempts (not answered by 16% of respondents) and two items asking about TV watching and physical education (not answered by 11% of respondents).

Participants
The table on the following page presents participant characteristics. The sample included about half girls and half boys. The relatively smaller numbers of 12th grade students compared to the other grades are due in part to students dropping out of school between 11th and 12th grades.

The non-Seattle sample was primarily white (77.3%). The race question was asked differently on the Seattle questionnaire, so that data on race could not be combined. The Seattle sample is more racially diverse than the state as a whole, and includes 145 whites (36.2%), 89 African Americans (22.2%), 82 Asian Americans or Southeast Asian Americans (20.4%), 40 other races/ethnic groups (10.0%), and 45 individuals who indicated multiple races (11.2%).

Respondent Characteristics

	Including Seattle	Not including Seattle
	N (%)	N (%)
Grade		
9	1,173 (29.7%)	1,089 (30.8%)
10	1,099 (27.9%)	949 (26.9%)
11	1,020 (25.9%)	895 (25.3%)
12	642 (16.3%)	591 (16.7%)
Other/ungraded	12 (0.3%)	9 (0.3%)
Total	3,946 (100%)	3,533 (100%)
Missing	76	69
Gender		
Female	1,957 (49.3%)	1,760 (49.5%)
Male	2,014 (50.7%)	1,799 (50.6%)
Total	3,971 (100%)	3,559 (100%)
Missing	51	43
Race		
American Indian or Alaskan Native		68 (1.9%)
Asian		151 (4.3%)
Black/African-American		101 (2.9%)
Hispanic or Latino		189 (5.4%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		63 (1.8%)
White		2,702 (77.3%)
Multiple races-Hispanic		68 (1.9%)
Multiple races-Non-Hispanic		153 (4.4%)
Total		3,495
Missing		107

Tests for bias

Results did not provide evidence of significant bias. Of the 28 response categories for the four comparison questions, there were statistically significant differences between the participating schools and the OSPI census for 5 response categories. This is not statistically significantly higher than would be expected by chance. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 3.

Comparisons between the prevalence estimates including and not including Seattle data revealed that, for each item, the estimate not including Seattle data was within the 95% confidence interval for the estimate including Seattle data. Also, none of the overall prevalence rates differed by more than 1.8%, and most differed by less than 1%. Thus, it does not appear that not having Seattle data for some questions drastically changed the results. However, there may be particular response categories or age/sex breakdowns which are affected by the lack of Seattle data on some items.

Chapter 4.
Unintentional Injury Behaviors

Background
Preventing injuries and deaths in motor vehicle and bicycle crashes are important public health goals. Motor vehicle crash injuries are the leading cause of death for Washington youth aged 15-24. In Washington State, between 1993 and 1998, 15.5% of drivers in fatal crashes were age 20 or younger, while this age group accounted for only 6.9% of all licensed drivers in the state (Doane and Griffith, 2000). Younger drivers tend to take more risks and are less skilled at detecting traffic hazards compared to older drivers (Doane and Griffith, 2000). Prevention measures include wearing seat belts, which are estimated to reduce the risk of a fatal motor vehicle injury by 45%, and avoiding drinking/driving behaviors.

For bicycle and motorcycle riders, wearing helmets reduces risk for head injuries, the leading cause of death in motorcycle and bicycle crashes (CDC, 1999). In Washington, adolescents were less likely than other age groups to wear bicycle helmets, according to an observational study by the Washington State Traffic Safety Commission (Washington Traffic Safety Commission, 1998). Of the adolescents who were observed riding bicycles, 34.7% wore helmets, compared to 52.7% across all age groups. However, as noted below, Washington youth were more likely to wear bicycle helmets than youth nationwide.

Summary of comparisons to other data
The large increase in bicycle helmet use by Washington youth that occurred between 1992 and 1995 appears to have been maintained between 1995 and 1999. In 1999, Washington youth were more likely than youth in the nation as a whole to wear bicycle helmets. This relatively high level of bicycle safety is especially notable because bicycle helmet wearing is not mandatory in Washington and it is mandatory in some states included in the US comparison. However, there is still considerable room for improvement as about two-thirds (69%) of bicycle riders indicated that they rarely or never wore helmets.

Only about half (49%) of adolescent motorcycle riders indicated that they always used a helmet, even though motorcycle helmet wearing is mandatory in Washington. The rate of motorcycle helmet use falls short of the Healthy People 2010 goal of 79% wearing a helmet sometimes, most of the time or always, although it is better than the US as a whole. A 1996 observational study by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission (Salzberg, Saibel, Thurston, Thompson and Yamada, 1997) revealed a 98.5% use rate of motorcycle helmets. The much lower rate revealed by the WA-YRBS might be due to lower helmet use by adolescents than adults. Another possibility is that individuals who ride motorcycles frequently are more likely to wear helmets than those who ride infrequently. Frequent riders would be more likely to be selected for an observational study such as the Washington Traffic Safety Commission survey.

Washington youth were more likely than youth in the nation as a whole to report wearing seatbelts. Washington youth were similar to youth in the nation in their reports of driving after drinking or riding with someone who had been drinking. Almost a third (32.7%) of youth reported either driving after drinking or riding with a driver who had been drinking in the past month. A comparison to 1992 and 1995 data did not show any decrease in driving after drinking from 1992 though 1999.

Summary of grade/gender differences
Boys were at higher risk than girls for not wearing helmets or seatbelts and for drinking/driving behaviors.

Detail on individual items
See also Appendix 4 for additional detail.

Motorcycle helmet use (Q7) Of the 1,090 (30.5%) respondents who indicated that they rode a motorcycle during the past year, 790 (72.5%) indicated that they used a helmet sometimes, most of the time, or always. Boys were more than twice as likely to report that they had ridden on a motorcycle in the past year compared to girls. Also, considering only motorcycle riders, boys were twice as likely as girls to report not using helmets.

Bicycle helmet use (Q8) Of the 2,928 (73.6%) respondents who indicated that they rode a bicycle during the past year, 914 (31.2%) indicated that they used a helmet sometimes, most of the time, or always. Boys were twice as likely to report that they had ridden on a bicycle in the past year compared to girls. Considering only bicycle riders, boys were slightly (about 25%) more likely than girls to report that they rarely or never used helmets. Adolescents in 9th and 10th grades were more likely to ride bicycles than those in 12th grade, but among bicyclists, we did not find grade differences in helmet wearing.

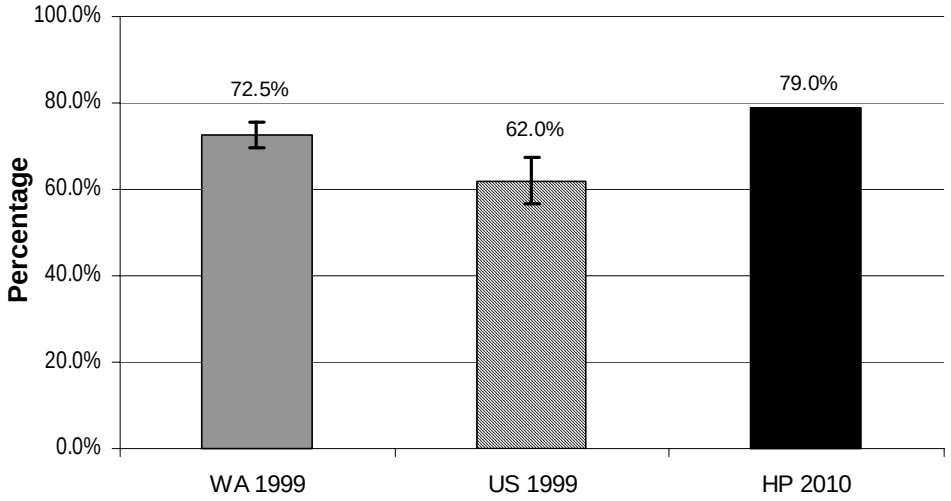
Seat belt use (Q9) The vast majority (N=3,552; 88.9%) of respondents reported that they used seatbelts sometimes, most of the time, or always. This included 77.7% who used seat belts most of the time or always and 48.5% who used seat belts always. Boys were twice as likely as girls to report not using seatbelts.

Drinking/driving behaviors (Q10-11) During the 30 days preceding the survey, 1,048 (29.3%) respondents reported that they had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol and 457 (13.0%) had driven after drinking alcohol. Since Seattle asked a question about riding in a car driven by someone (either themselves or someone else) who had been drinking alcohol or using other drugs, we developed a combined question using the two YRBS questions asking about driving and riding in a car driven by someone else. Including Seattle, 1,298 (32.7%) respondents reported either driving after drinking or riding with someone who had been drinking. Boys were at slightly (about 25%) increased risk on this measure compared to girls.

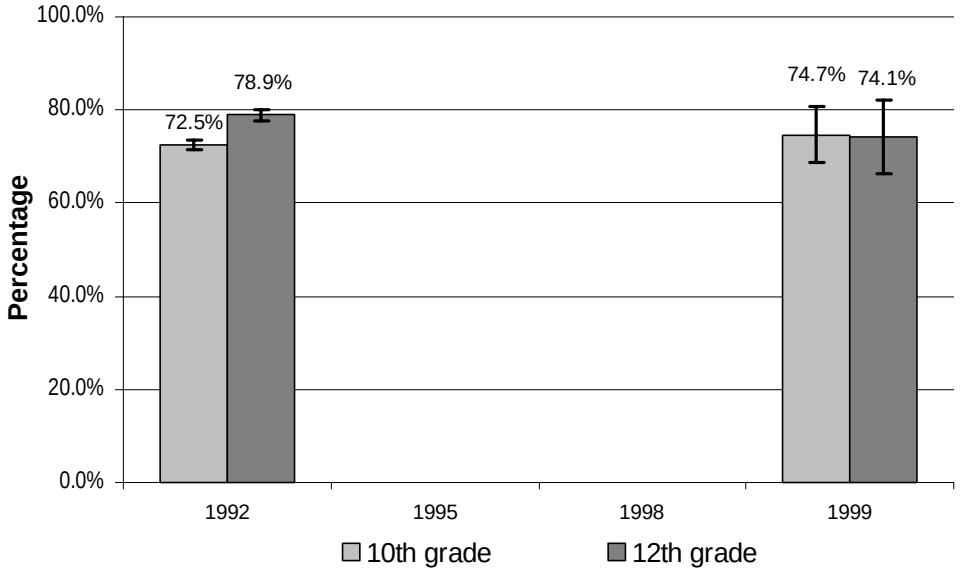
Q7. Motorcyclists Wearing Helmets

(sometimes, most of the time or always)

Comparisons to U.S.



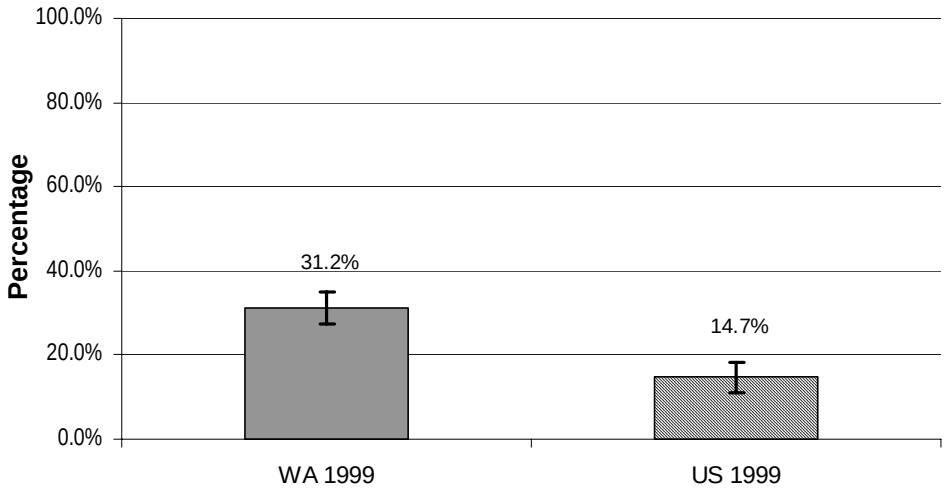
Comparisons to Past Years



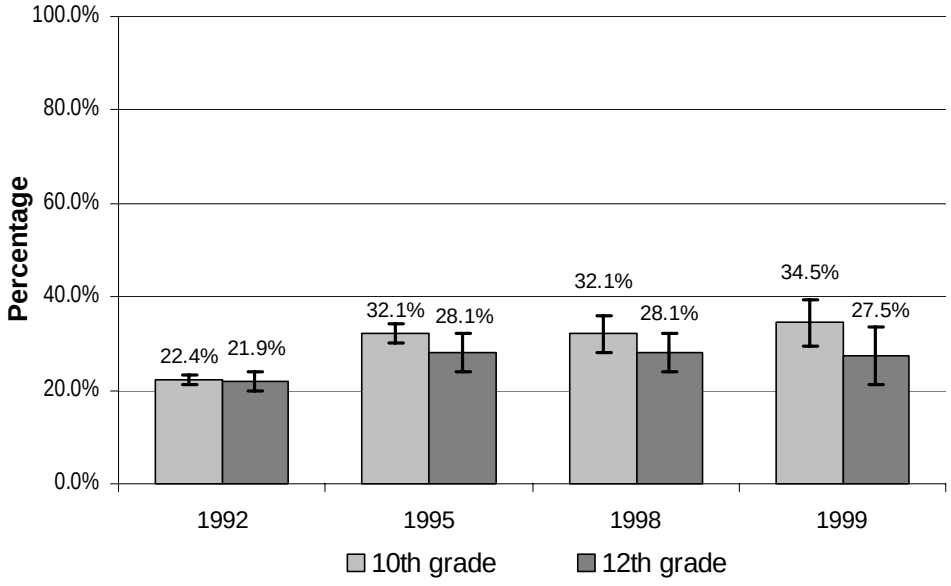
Q8. Bicyclists Wearing Helmets

(sometimes, most of the time or always)

Comparisons to U.S.



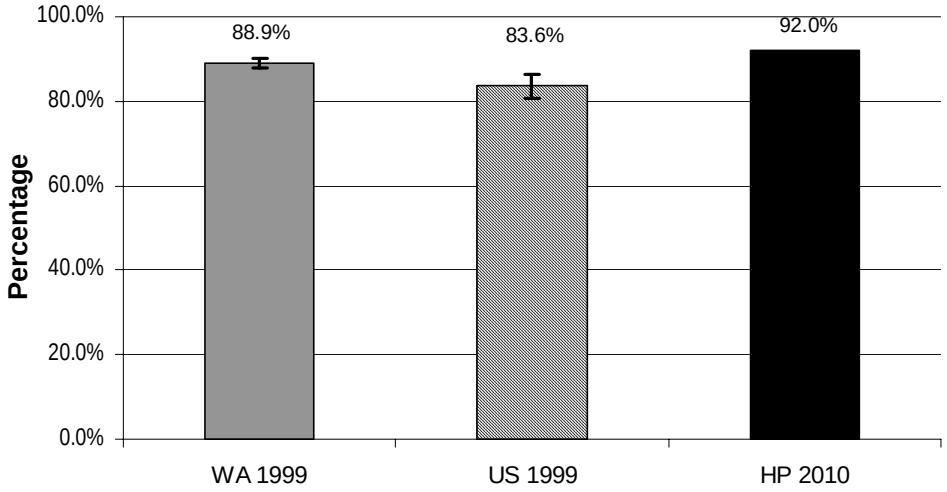
Comparisons to Past Years



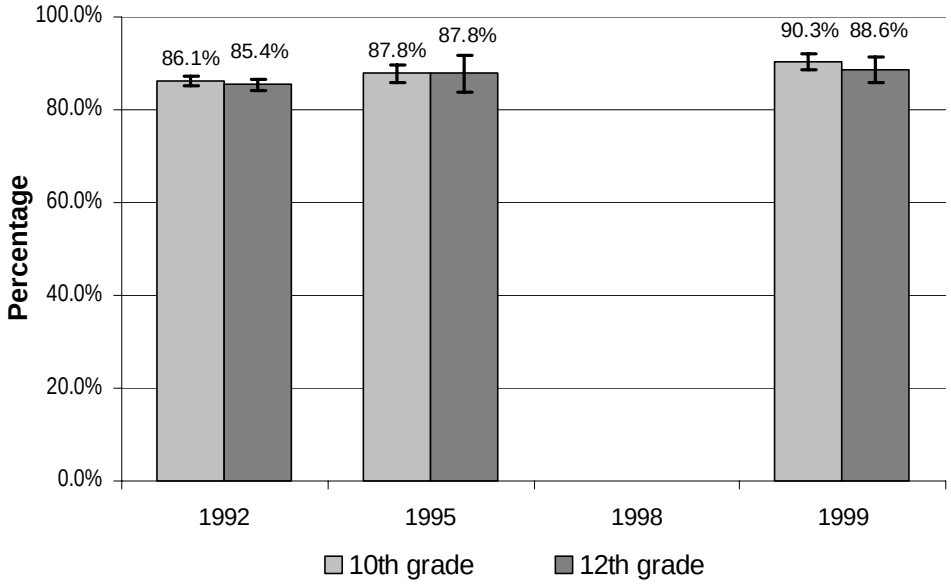
Q9. Wearing Seat Belts

(sometimes, most of the time or always)

Comparisons to U.S.

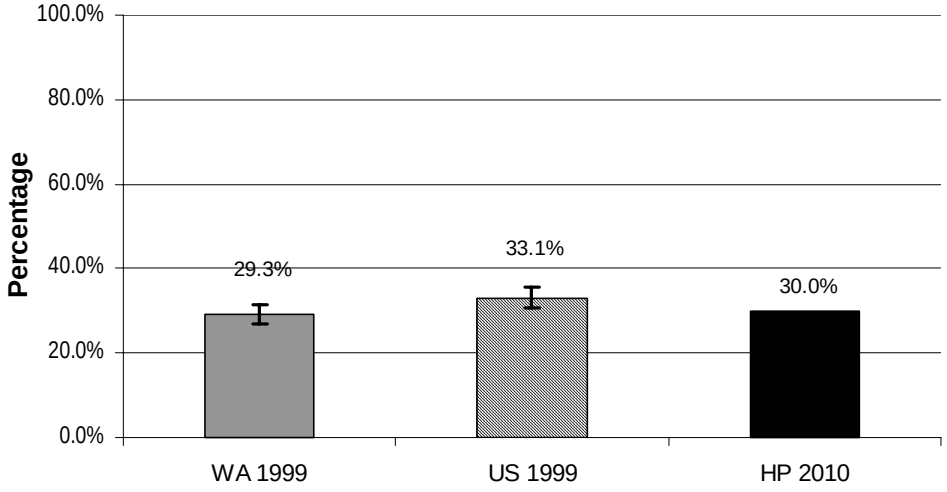


Comparisons to Past Years

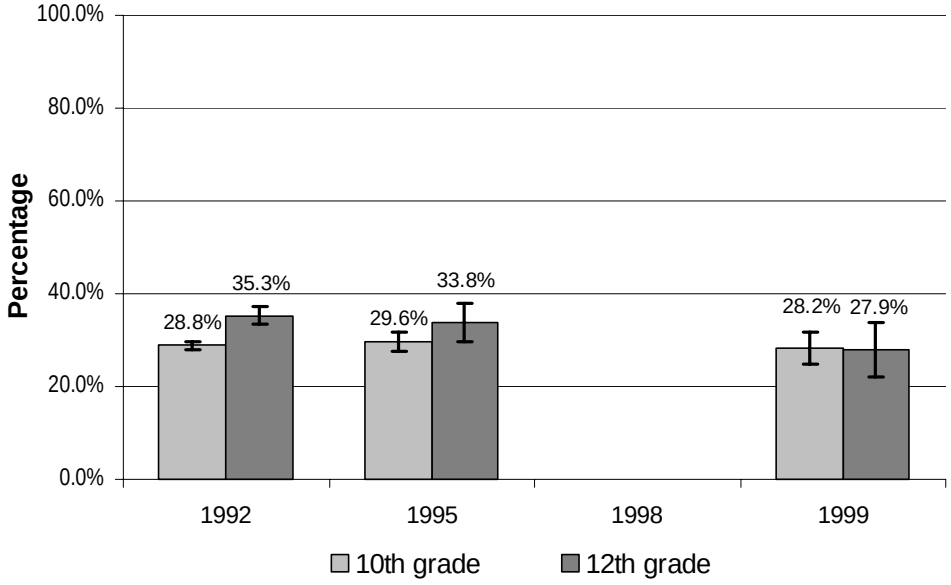


Q10. Riding With Driver Who Drank Alcohol (Past 30 Days)

Comparisons to U.S.

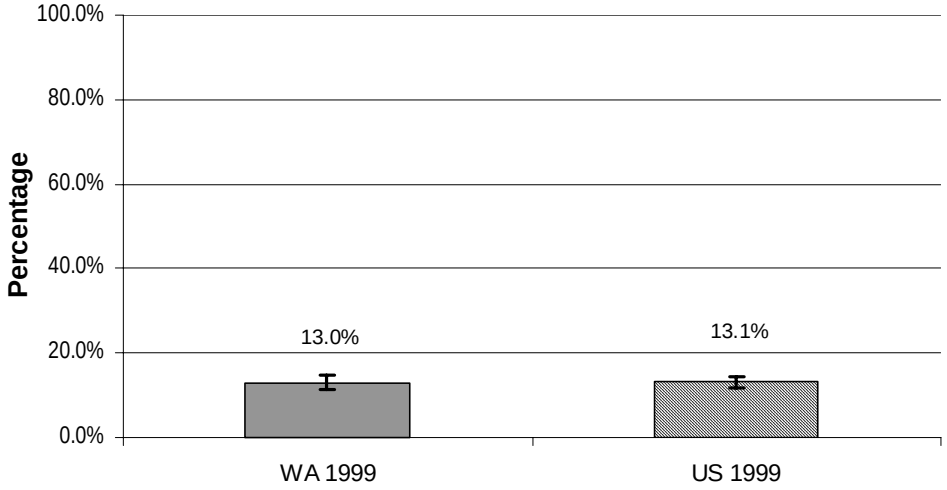


Comparisons to Past Years

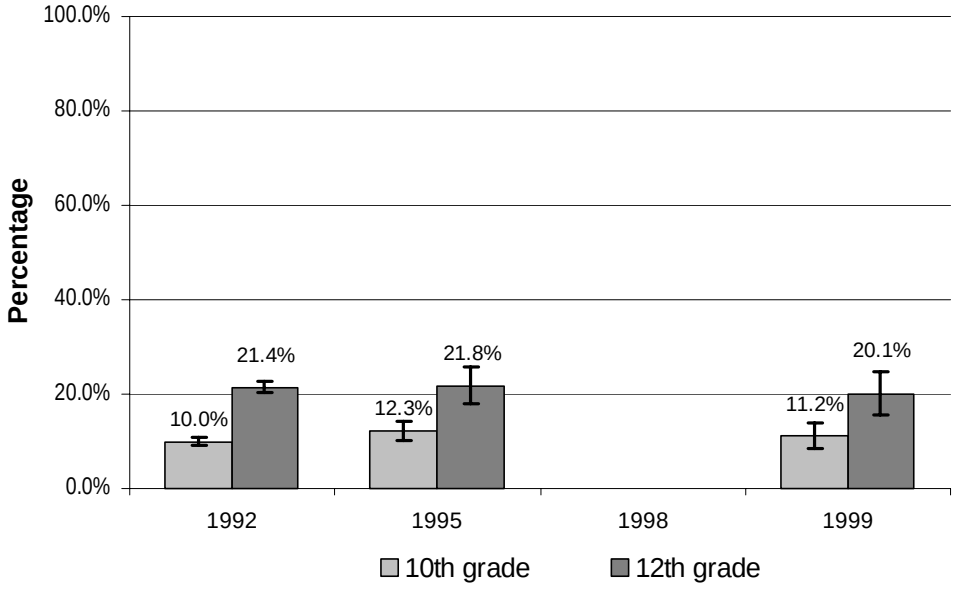


Q11. Driving After Drinking (Past 30 Days)

Comparisons to U.S.



Comparisons to Past Years



Chapter 5.
Intentional Injury Behaviors

Background
After all deaths due to unintentional injury, suicide was the second and homicide the third leading cause of death among Washington youth aged 15-24 during 1996-1998, accounting for more than 150 preventable deaths each year (Washington State DOH, 1999). Approximately 9 out of 10 homicide victims are killed with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club (CDC, 1999). Programs to prevent and treat delinquency need to start early in life because of the observed early age of onset of serious forms of delinquency and drug use. Intervention programs also need to deal with multiple problem behaviors, which often occur together (e.g., drug use, precocious sexual activity, school failure, juvenile gangs, and owning guns) (Huizinga, Loeber and Thornberry, 1994). Although reducing established delinquency is difficult, some programs (particularly those that include family as well as individual interventions) have had success (US Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, 1991; for more information see Bensley and VanEenwyk, 1995).

Although widely publicized school shootings have occurred within the past few years (e.g., Anderson and Dill, 2000), nationally there has been a decrease in the self-reported fighting and gun carrying among youth between 1991 and 1997 (Brener, Simon, Krug and Lowry, 1999). This downward trend continued in 1999 (Kann et al., 2000). Also, between 1993 and 1997 (the most recent year available through CDC Wonder), national homicide rates dropped from 20.5 to 13.6 per 100,000 for 15-19 year olds.

Summary of comparisons to other data
We did not find significant differences between Washington youth and youth in the nation as a whole in the amount of violent or suicidal behavior. Washington youth have achieved the Healthy People 2010 goal for physical fighting. However, we need a 20% reduction to achieve the goal for weapons at school and almost a 70% reduction to achieve the goal for suicide attempts.

Summary of grade/gender differences
Boys were at higher risk than girls on all of the measures of weapon carrying and fighting. Girls were at higher risk of suicidal ideation and attempts, and of missing school because of feeling unsafe. Violence-related behaviors appeared to be highest in the lower grades (e.g., grades 9 and 10) and to decline with grade, but this pattern may be due, in part, to the highest risk youth dropping out of school in higher grades.

Detail on individual items
See also Appendix 4 for additional detail.

Carrying weapons and other guns (Q12-14) On questions about weapon carrying during the month preceding the survey, 629 (18.0%) respondents indicated they had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club and 206 (5.2%) respondents indicated they had carried a gun. These figures are similar to the 1999 national percentages of 17.3% and

4.9%, respectively. Since the Washington questions specifically excluded weapons used for hunting, fishing, or camping and the national questions did not, it is possible that weapon carrying for violence-related reasons is actually higher in Washington than the nation as a whole, but this is obscured by different questionnaire wording. Boys were five times more likely to report carrying a weapon and seven times more likely to report carrying a gun compared to girls. Ninth graders were somewhat (about 50%) more likely than 12th graders to report weapon carrying and the risk of weapon carrying decreased as grade increased.

During the month preceding the survey, 302 (7.7%) respondents indicated they had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property. This figure is similar to the 1999 national average of 6.9%. The HP 2010 goal for students carrying weapons at school in the past month is 6%. Boys were more than four times more likely to report carrying weapons on school property compared to girls.

Safety at school (Q15-16) Overall, 268 (6.7%) respondents indicated that they had missed at least one day of school in the past month because they felt too unsafe to go to school. This figure is similar to the 1999 national average of 5.2%. More than a third of students indicated that they had felt unsafe or afraid while at school. Students in the 9th and 10th grades were most likely to feel unsafe. Safety concerns were twice as likely among girls compared to boys.

Fighting (Q17-18) During the year preceding the survey, 1,165 (33.1%) respondents had been in a physical fight and 165 (4.6%) had been injured in a physical fight and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Boys were about twice as likely to report physical fighting and being injured in a fight compared to girls. Risk of fighting was more than doubled in 9th grade, and was higher (though less than doubled) in 10th grade compared to 12th grade.

Fighting on school property (Q19) During the year preceding the survey, 546 (13.8%) respondents reported that they had been in a physical fight on school property. Boys were three times more likely to report physical fighting on school property compared to girls. Risk of fighting on school property was doubled in 9th compared to 12th graders and the risk of fighting decreased as grade increased.

Dating violence (Q20) During the year preceding the study, 560 (14.1%) respondents reported that they had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend. This is more than the US average of 8.8%. The reason for this relatively high rate of reported partner violence is not known. This is a new question and more years of data are needed to assess the stability of this estimate. We did not find gender or grade differences on this item. Physical injury was not measured and some studies of adults find differences in levels of injury even when rates of violence are similar for males and females.

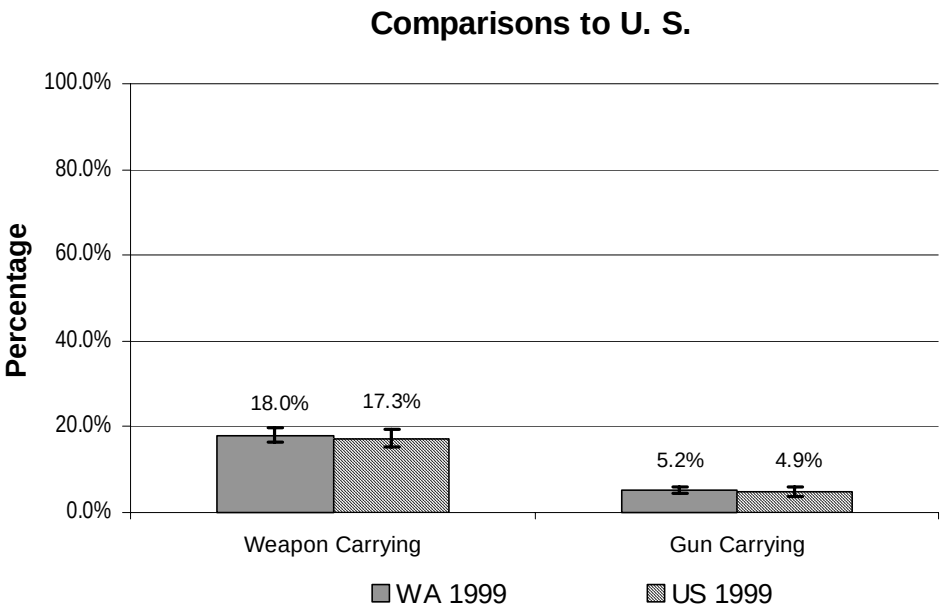
Gang involvement (Q21) Overall, 2,855 (71.5%) of respondents indicated that they had never been in a gang and did not hang out with any gang members. About a fifth (N=873, 21.9%) indicated that they had never been in a gang, but said they hang out with some gang members. The remainder indicated that they had never been in a gang, but

would like to be (N=49, 1.2%); were in a gang (N=107, 2.7%); were in a gang but would like to get out (N=8, 0.2%); or used to be in a gang, but got out (N=99, 2.5%). Boys were at slightly (about 50%) more risk than girls of having some involvement with a gang or gang members. Ninth (9^{th}) graders were at somewhat (about 50%) more risk compared to 12^{th} graders.

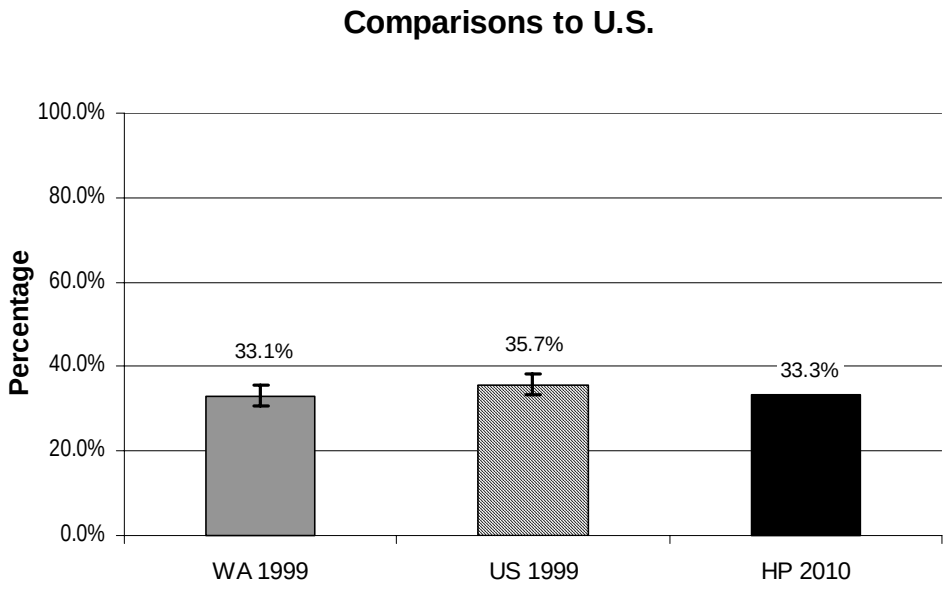
Suicidal ideation and behavior (Q22-26) In the past year, 1,141 (28.7%) respondents reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost everyday for two weeks that they stopped their usual activities. Almost one-fifth (N=734, 19.2%) had seriously considered suicide. Of these, about four-fifths (N=617, 15.6% of total respondents) made a suicide plan; two-fifths (255, 7.6% of total respondents) made a suicide attempt; and one-fifth (107, 3.2% of total respondents) made a suicide attempt that required medical attention. Girls were approximately twice as likely as boys to report sadness/hopelessness, suicidal thoughts, a suicide plan, and a suicide attempt. Compared to 12^{th} graders, 9^{th} graders were at somewhat (about 50%) increased risk for suicidal thoughts and plans and double the risk for suicide attempts.

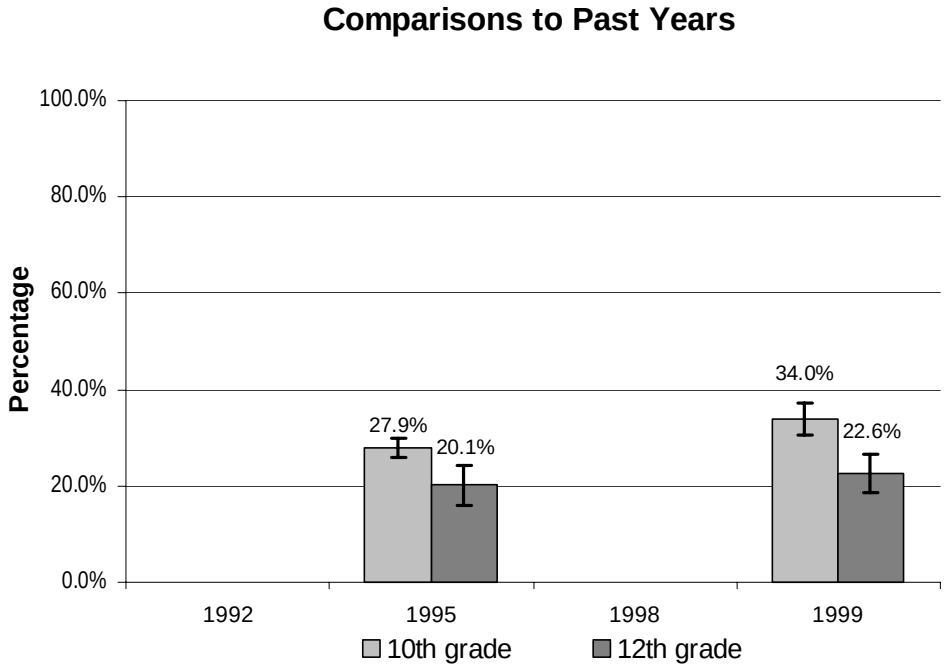
Questions about suicidal ideation and behaviors were asked of 6^{th}, 8^{th}, 10^{th}, and 12^{th} graders in 1995. In 1995, 20.4% of 10^{th} graders and 16.0% of 12^{th} graders reported suicidal thoughts in the past year, compared to the 1999 figures of 17.3% and 16.9%, respectively.

Q12/Q13. Weapon Carrying – (Past 30 Days)

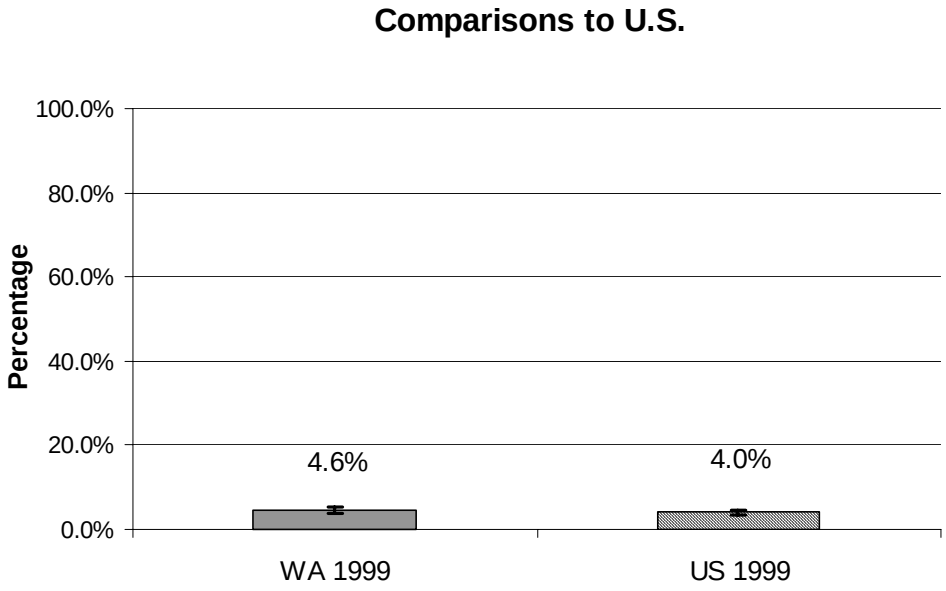


Q17. In a Physical Fight (Past 12 months)

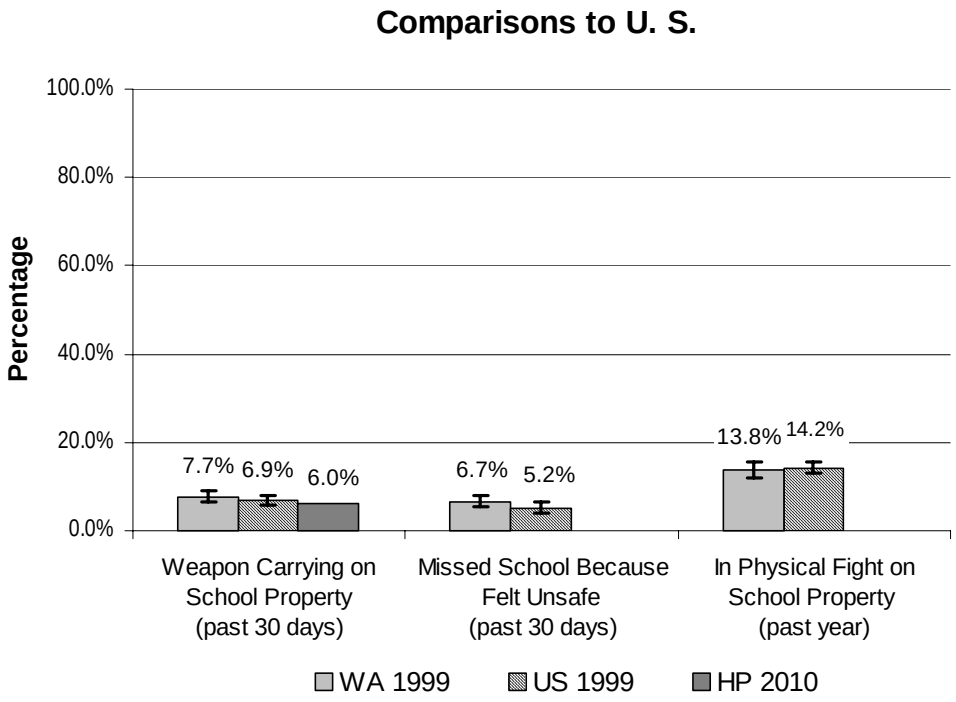




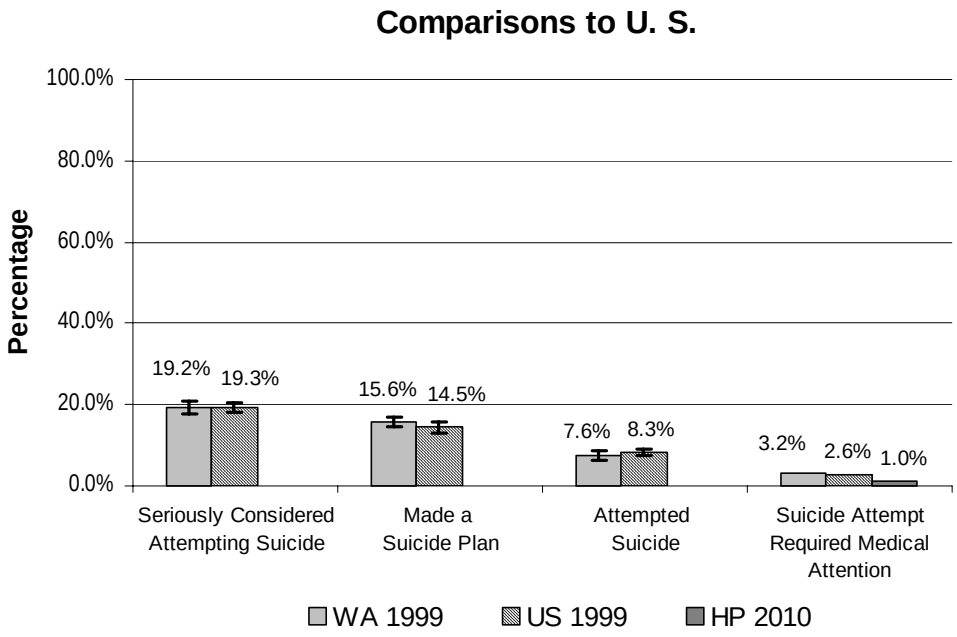
Q18. Physical Fighting Resulting in Injury Treated By a Doctor or Nurse

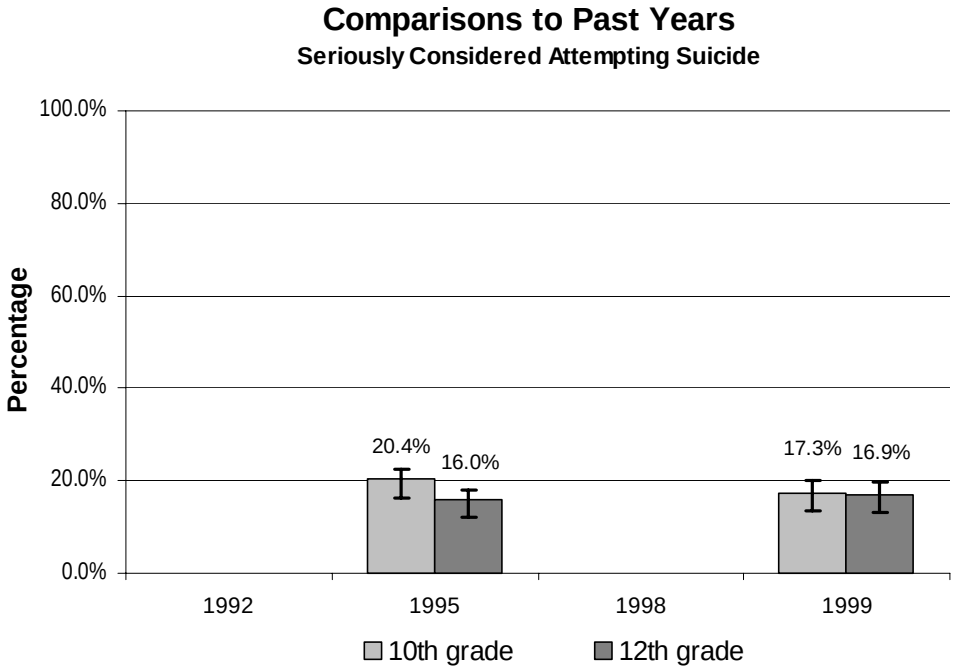


Q14/Q15/Q19. School-Related Violence

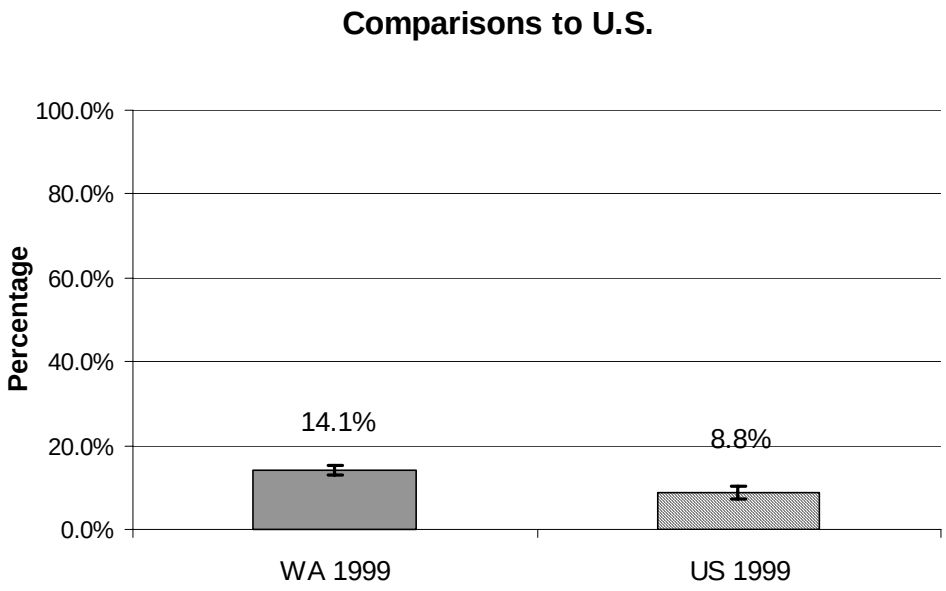


Q23-Q26. Suicidal Ideation and Behavior





Q20. Percentage Reporting Being Hit, Slapped, or Physically Hurt by a Partner (Past Year)



Chapter 6.
Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Background
Tobacco use is considered the most important preventable cause of death in the United States. In Washington, it is estimated that 8,202 (19.8%) deaths in 1997 were attributable to smoking (LeMier, 1999). Cigarette smoking contributes to heart disease, cancer, stroke, and pulmonary disease; smokeless tobacco use has been associated with heart disease, cancer, and tooth and gum disease; and cigar smoking has been associated with cancer and pulmonary disease. The Washington State Department of Health has received a $15 million allocation from tobacco settlement funds to begin a statewide comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program. A significant proportion of program funding will be dedicated to youth-oriented anti-tobacco media campaigns, school-based prevention programs, and community-based youth empowerment programs. Measurement of youth tobacco use will be an important key to tracking overall program efficacy.

Alcohol use contributes to motor vehicle crashes, which are the leading cause of death for 15-24 year olds, and to homicide and suicide. In addition to injuries, drug use is also associated with other problem behaviors in youth such as school failure and delinquency (CDC, 1999). Although the amount and frequency of tobacco, alcohol and drug use are important factors in determining their negative effects, most comparison data do not include this information. Comparison data are most often available for lifetime use (whether the individual has ever used the substance) and past-month use (whether the individual used the substance in the past 30 days).

Summary of comparisons to other data
Cigarette smoking appears to have increased significantly among Washington youth. For example, 22.3% of 12th graders in 1992 reported smoking in the past month, compared to 35.2% in 1999. Compared to the US, Washington youth are less likely to smoke cigarettes (28% compared to 35%), but they are not significantly different in overall tobacco use (36% compared to 40%).

Adolescent smokers in Washington were less likely than their counterparts in the nation as a whole in 1999 to report buying their cigarettes at stores or gas stations, possibly due to increased enforcement activities in recent years. Washington has been one of only a few states to effectively conduct retailer compliance and education programs to reduce youth access to tobacco. However, of those who bought cigarettes in stores or gas stations, a similar proportion were asked for identification compared to the nation as a whole.

Washington youth appear to drink less alcohol than youth in the nation as a whole, based on measures of lifetime and past-month use, although heavy drinking and drinking on school property were similar to national rates. We did not find major changes in drinking patterns between 1992 and 1999.

The rate of past-month use of cocaine was also lower in Washington than the national rate, and it has remained relatively stable between 1992 and 1999. Increases in marijuana use that have occurred in recent years appear to be leveling off.

Summary of grade/gender comparisons
Boys reported more use of most substances compared to girls; however, boys and girls were similar in their reports of any cigarette or alcohol use. Drinking, smoking cigarettes, and other drug use was generally lower in 9th and 10th grades than in the older grades.

Detail on individual items
See also Appendix 4 for additional detail

Tobacco use and smoking cessation (Q28, 29, 33-36) 1,251 (35.8 %) respondents indicated they had used any tobacco product, 1,082 (28.3%) had smoked cigarettes, 395 (9.9%) had used smokeless tobacco, and 578 (16.2%) had smoked cigars in the past month. The numbers for each type of product do not add to the total number for "any tobacco" because some individuals used more than one type of tobacco product. Frequent smoking (more than 20 days in the past month) was reported by 464 (13.5%) respondents. About a quarter (N=790, 23.1%) of respondents indicated that they had ever smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, every day for 30 days. Because Seattle students were not asked about quitting, only 679 ever-daily smokers also answered the question about trying to quit smoking, and of these 534 (78.7%) indicated they had tried to quit.

Smoking in the past month is lower (28.3%) compared to the US as a whole (34.8%) and a similar pattern is found for smoking on school property (10.2% compared to 14.0%). Any tobacco use in the past month in Washington (35.8%) did not significantly differ from the US YRBS (40.2%). Smoking cessation efforts among ever-daily smokers (78.7%) were similar to the US figure (75.9%), but lower than the Healthy People 2010 goals (84%).

Boys were at almost six times the risk of using smokeless tobacco, almost four times the risk of using cigars, and more than five times the risk of using any tobacco during the past month compared to girls. Although boys and girls were at similar risk of smoking cigarettes during the past month, boys were slightly (about 50%) more likely to smoke on school property. Among ever-daily smokers, girls were almost twice as likely as boys to report having tried to quit.

Twelfth graders were about twice as likely to smoke cigarettes or cigars and to use any tobacco in the past month compared to 9th and 10th graders and they were about 50% more likely to report daily smoking. They were at similar risk of using smokeless tobacco.

Access to cigarettes (Q30-31) Of those students less than 18 years old who reported cigarette use in the past month (N=802), 69 (8.6%) bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station. Of those under 18 who bought cigarettes

in a store in the past 30 days (N = 291), 102 (35.1%) were asked to show proof of age at least once.

Results of the 1999 national YRBS indicated that of those students less than 18 years old who reported cigarette use in the past month, 23.5% usually purchased their cigarettes in a store or gas station during the month preceding the survey, compared to 8.6% in Washington. Of those under 18 who bought cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days, the numbers asked to show proof of age were similar (30.4% in US, compared to 35.1% in Washington).

Considering only those students less than 18 years old who reported cigarette use in the past month, boys were more than three times more likely than girls to report usually buying cigarettes in a store or gasoline station, but boys and girls did not differ in whether they were ever asked to show proof of age. Respondents in 12th grade were three times more likely than 9th graders to usually buy cigarettes in a store or gasoline station. However, of those who reported buying cigarettes in a store or gasoline station, 9th graders were more than twice as likely to report not being asked to show proof of age compared to 12th graders. While unexpected, this pattern might be due to younger students only attempting to buy at a few stores that they feel sure will sell to them, while older students may be attempting to buy at a larger, more general group of stores.

Of those students under 18 years old who smoked cigarettes in the past month, most either gave someone else money to buy the cigarettes (N=295, 36.8%) or borrowed them from someone else (N=262, 32.7%). Relatively small numbers bought them from stores or gasoline stations (N=69, 8.6%), stole them (N=56, 7.0%), bought them from vending machines (N=13, 1.6%) or got them some other way (N=107, 13.3%).

Alcohol use (Q37-39) About two-thirds (N=2,683, 68.7%) of respondents indicated they had ever had more than a few sips of alcohol; 1,695 (44.1%) indicated they had had at least one drink of alcohol in the past month; and 1,115 (28.3%) drank relatively heavily (five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion within the past month). Of those adolescents who drank at all in the past month, 65.8% drank at least five drinks in a row. Lifetime and past-month drinking were lower than the 1999 US percentages of 81.0% and 50.0%, respectively. We did not identify major changes in drinking between 1992 and 1999.

Boys and girls were at similar risk of lifetime and past-month drinking, but boys were slightly (about one-third) more likely to report drinking five or more drinks on one occasion. Compared to 12th graders, 9th graders were half as likely and 10th graders were about two-thirds as likely to report ever drinking. Also compared to 12th graders, 9th graders were about two-thirds as likely to report drinking, and drinking 5 or more drinks, in the past month.

Other drug use (Q41-48) Marijuana was reportedly used by 1,768 (44.7%) of respondents in their lifetimes and by 996 (25.2%) in the past month. Cocaine was reportedly used by 344 (8.6%) respondents in their lifetimes and by 97 (2.4%) in the past

month. Inhalants use was reported by 232 (5.8%) respondents in the past month; ever use of heroin was reported by 150 (3.8%); and steroids ever use was reported by 129 (3.3%). The number reporting ever injecting illegal drugs by needle was 96 (2.4%). A fictitious drug was included as a reliability check; 111 (2.8%) respondents reported using this drug. If the individuals who indicated using a fictitious drug are excluded from the analyses, the rates of marijuana and other drug use each drop by 1%-2%. Thus, the reported rates may be higher than the actual rates. However, it is also possible that some respondents who indicated using the fictitious drug may have mistakenly believed that they had done so and answered honestly about other drug use. Also, some other individuals may have under-reported use of these drugs.

The rate of cocaine use (2.4%) in the past month was lower for Washington youth than for youth in the US as a whole (4.0%). Other drug use was similar for Washington and the US as a whole.

The rate of past-month use of cocaine was also lower in Washington than in the nation. In Washington, cocaine use in the past month has remained relatively stable between 1992 and 1999, while lifetime rates have increased, suggesting that there may have been increased experimentation (but not increased regular use) during this period.

Increases in marijuana use that have occurred in recent years appear to be leveling off. Among 12th graders, 17.3% reported marijuana use in the past month in 1992, compared to 23.3% in 1995, 28.7% in 1998, and 28.0% in 1999. The difference between 1992 and 1995 was statistically significant. Lifetime use showed a similar pattern of increasing between 1992 and 1998 and then stabilizing in 1999.

Lifetime rates of alcohol and marijuana use might be influenced by wording differences between the WA-YRBS and the national YRBS. In order to measure lifetime use of these substances, we used questions about age of first use, which included the response option “I have never used..,” while the national YRBS asked a separate question on lifetime use. However, lifetime rates of marijuana did not differ between Washington and the nation as a whole. The question about cocaine also differed in that the WA-YRBS used one question to measure cocaine use in the past month and in the lifetime, while the national YRBS used two questions measuring amount of lifetime and past-month use. It is possible that these wording differences affected our finding that Washington youth use less cocaine than youth in the US as a whole.

Boys were at a slightly (about 25%) higher risk than girls for reporting lifetime use of marijuana and cocaine. Boys were at least twice as likely as girls to report lifetime use of heroin and steroids and of injecting drugs. Boys were also twice as likely to report past-month use of cocaine and somewhat (about 50%) more likely to report past-month use of marijuana and inhalants. However, boys were more than three times more likely than girls to report using a fictitious drug and so some or all of these differences may be due to less accurate reporting by boys or reluctance to report use of illicit drugs. Compared to 12th graders, 9th and 10th graders were at about two-thirds the risk of reporting ever using

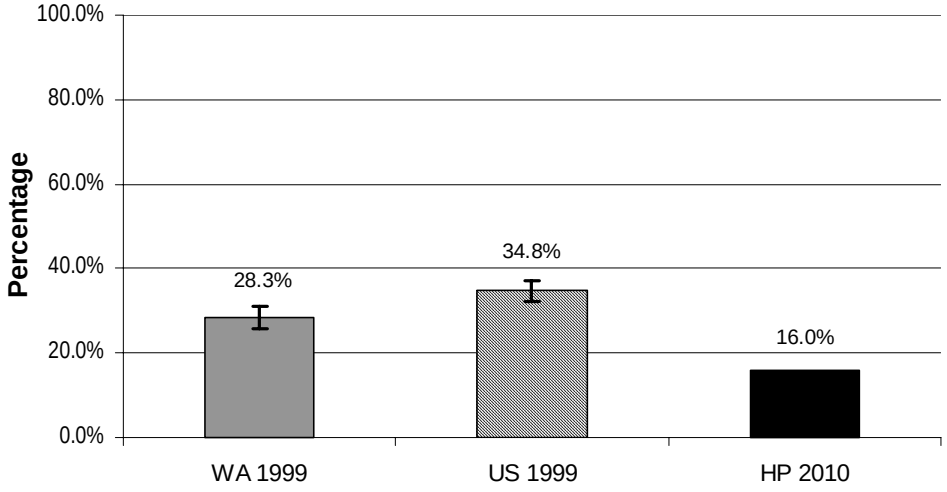
marijuana, and respondents in the other grades were at about two-thirds the risk of reporting ever using cocaine.

Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana Use (Q27, 37, 41) More than one-fourth (N=993; 26.3%) of respondents indicated that they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 13. A similar number (N=1,76; 27.6%) indicated that they first had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 13. About one in eight (N=541; 13.7%) respondents indicated that they first tried marijuana before age 13. These rates were similar to those for the US as a whole. Boys were 25%-50% more likely than girls to report early initiation of each of these behaviors.

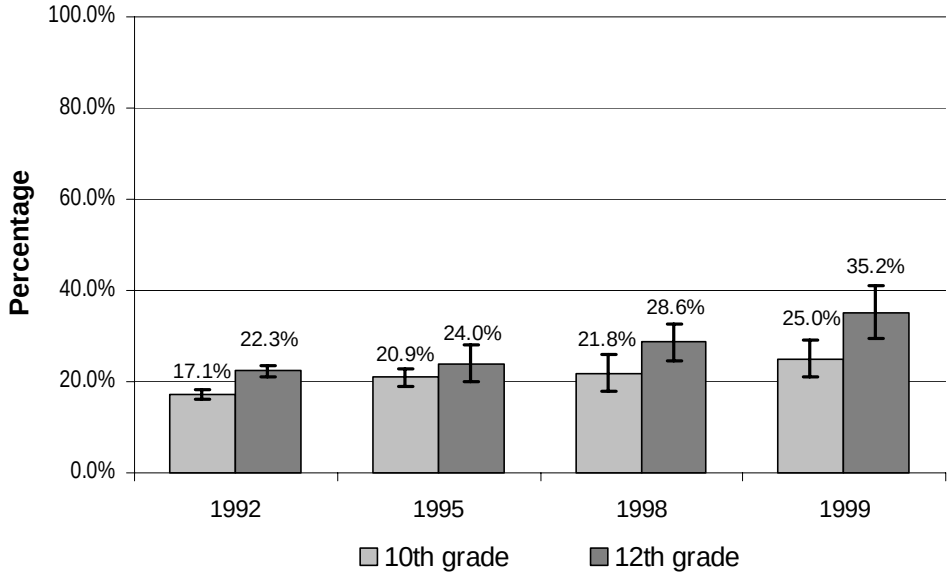
Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property (Q32, 40, 49) In the month preceding the survey, 397 (10.2%) respondents reported smoking cigarettes and 191 (5.4%) reported drinking alcohol on school property. In the past year, 1,272 (32.3%) reported being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. Boys were twice as likely to report drinking and about 50% more likely to report being offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property compared to girls.

Q28. Cigarette Use - Past Month

Comparisons to U.S.

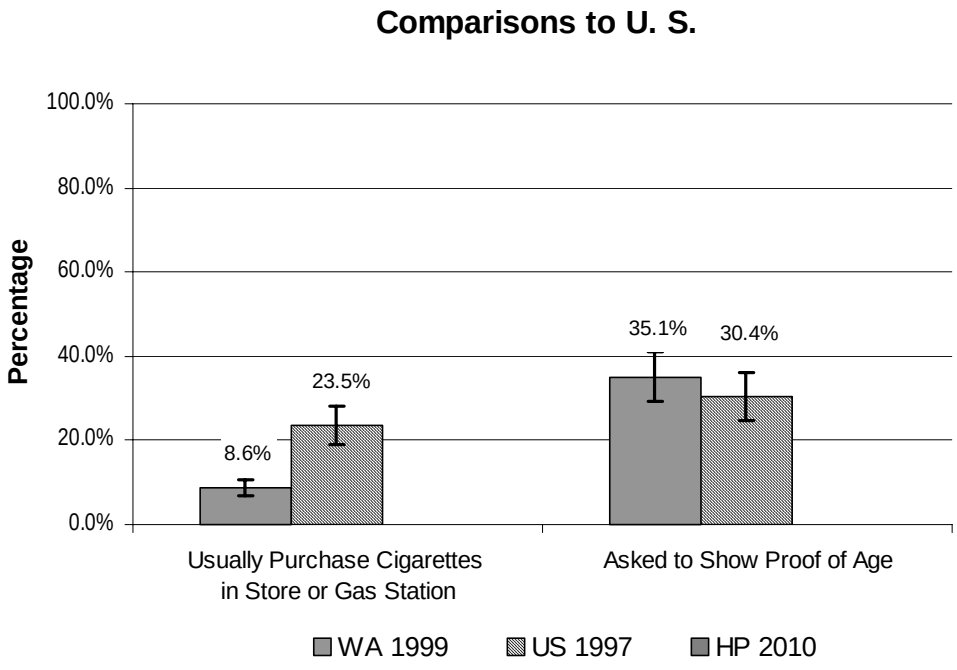


Comparisons to Past Years



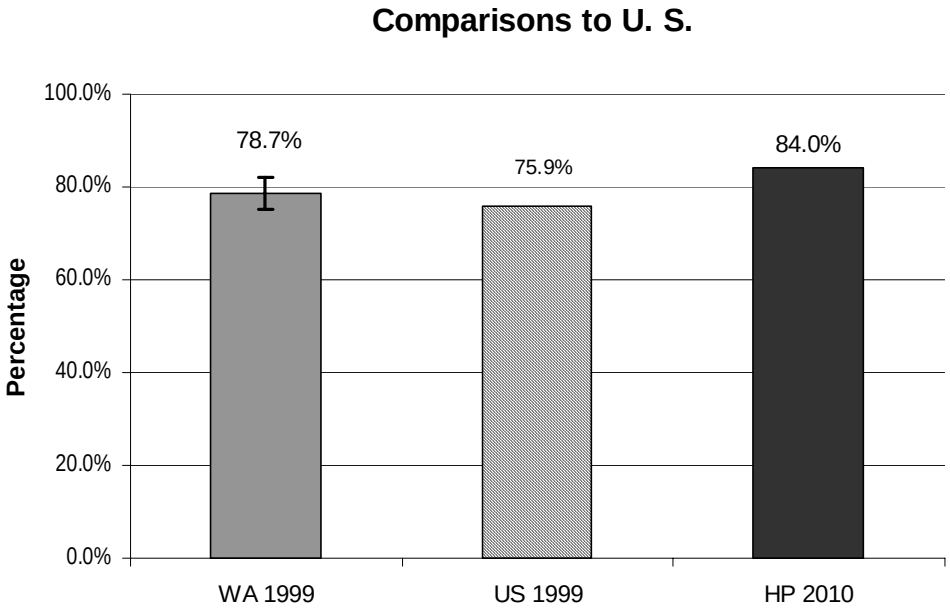
Q30/Q31. Access to Cigarettes

(Among smokers <18 Years Old)

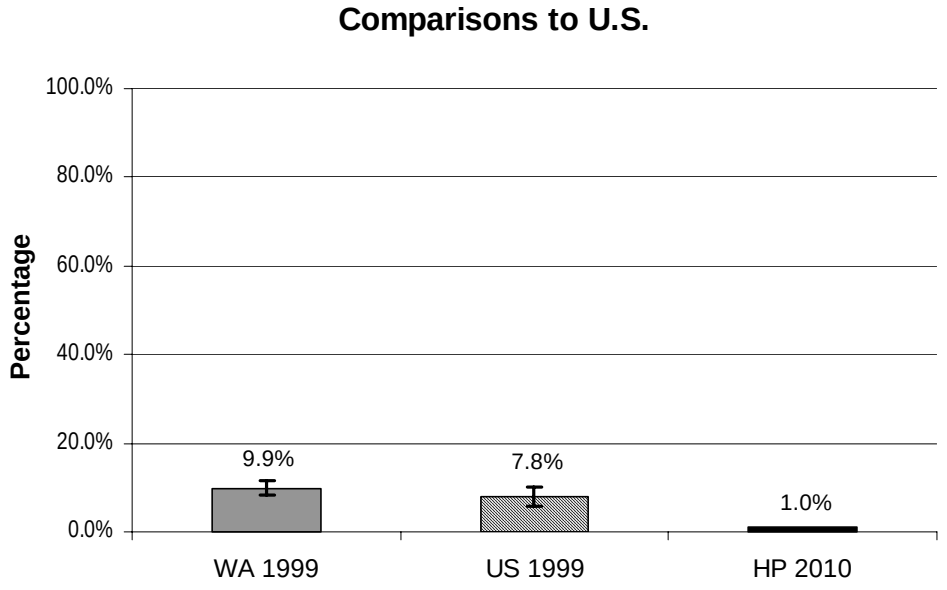


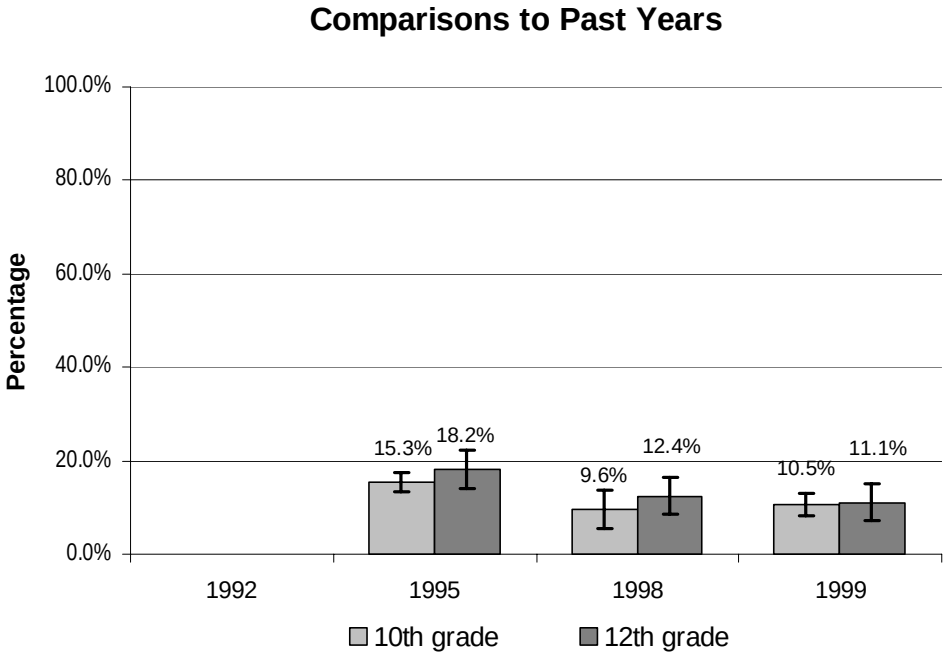
Q34. Smoking Cessation

(Percentage of ever daily smokers who have tried to quit)

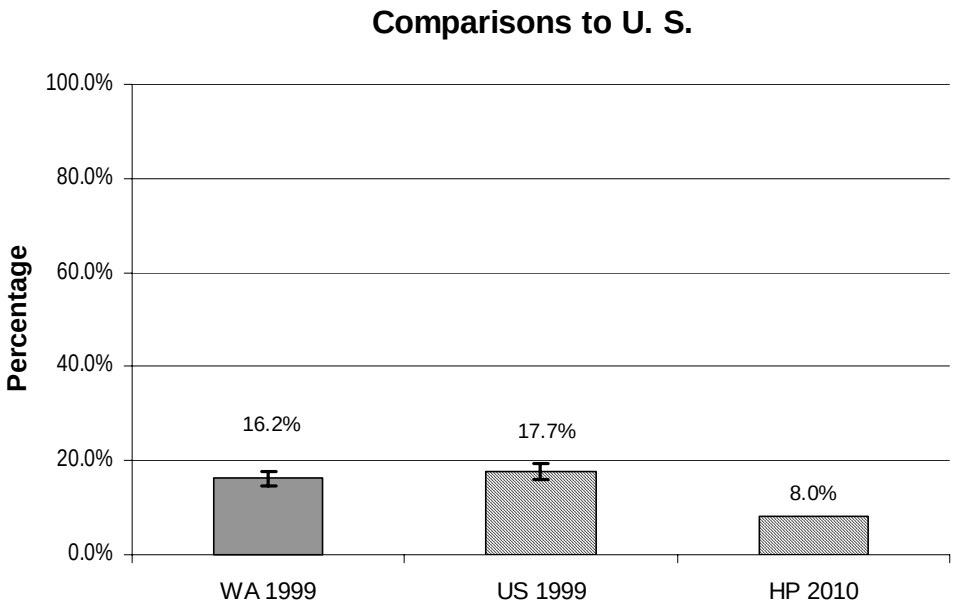


Q35. Smokeless Tobacco - Past Month



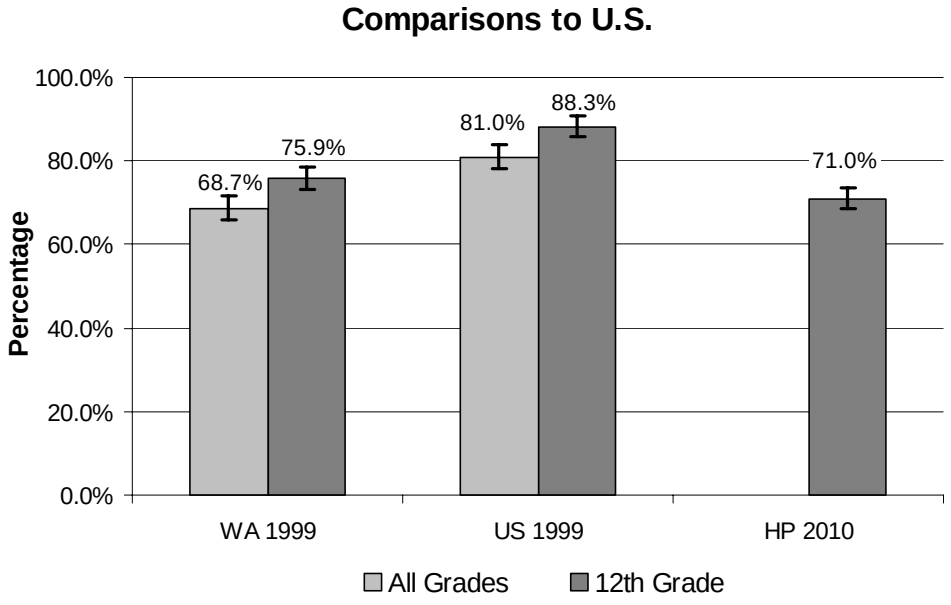


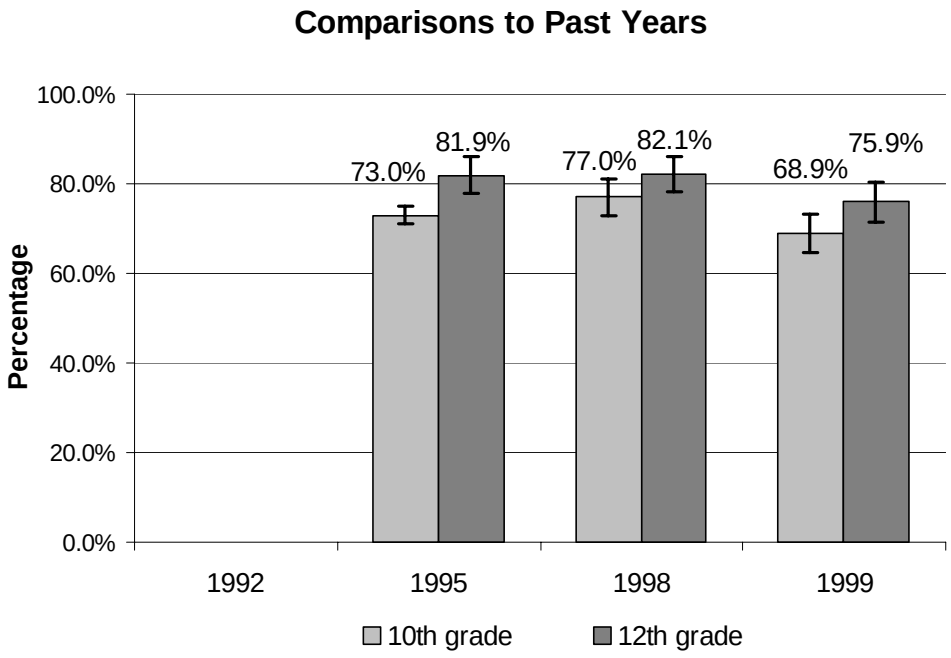
Q36. Cigar Use - Past Month



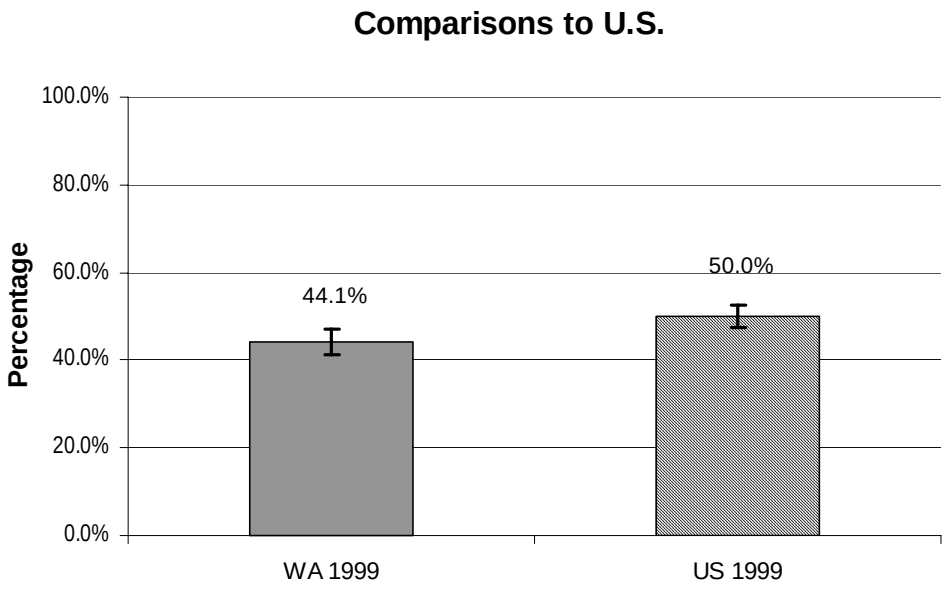
Q37. Alcohol Use – Lifetime

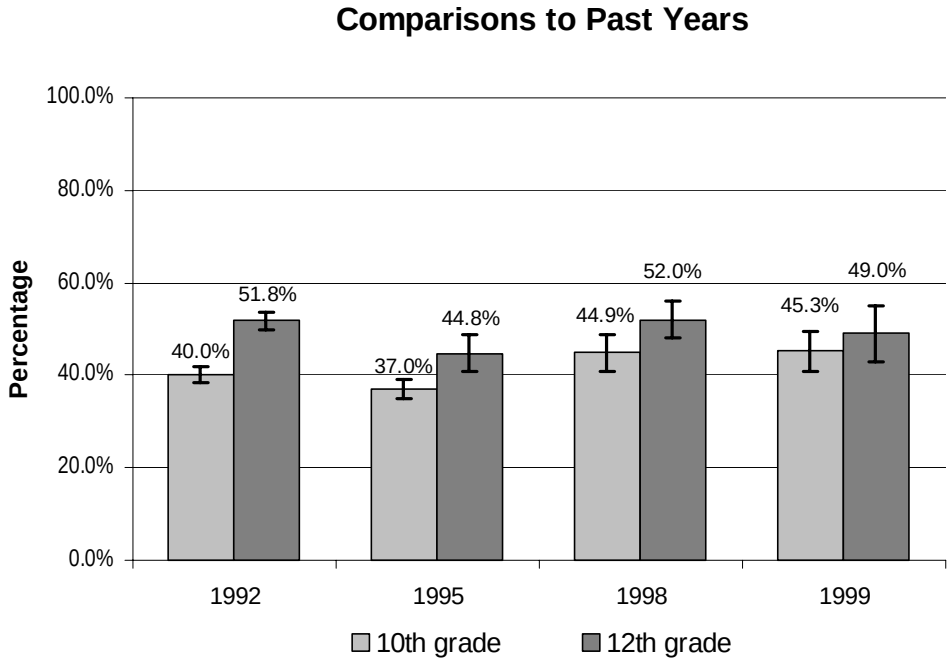
Lifetime Alcohol Use for All Grades and Grade 12





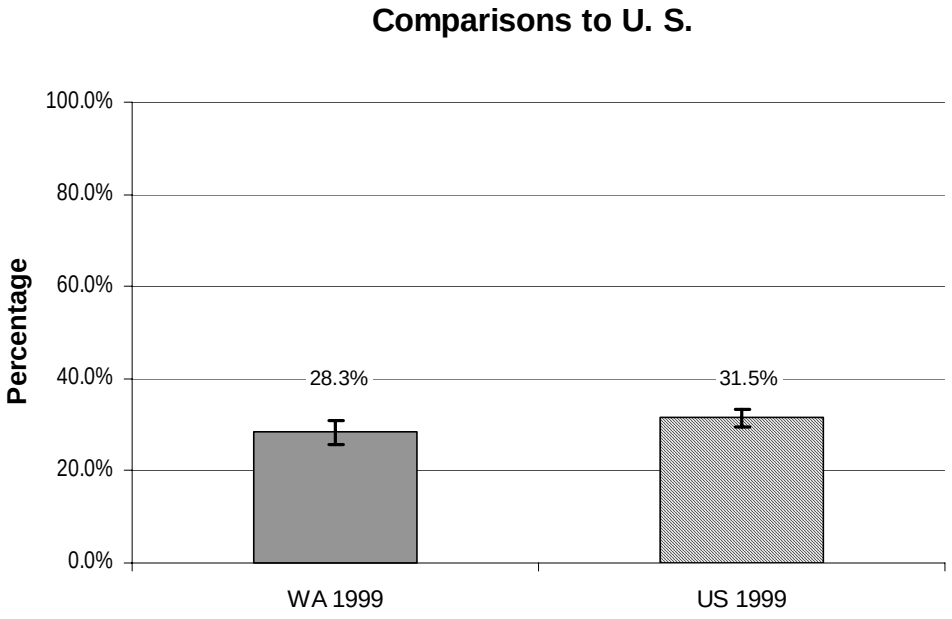
Q38. Alcohol Use - Past Month





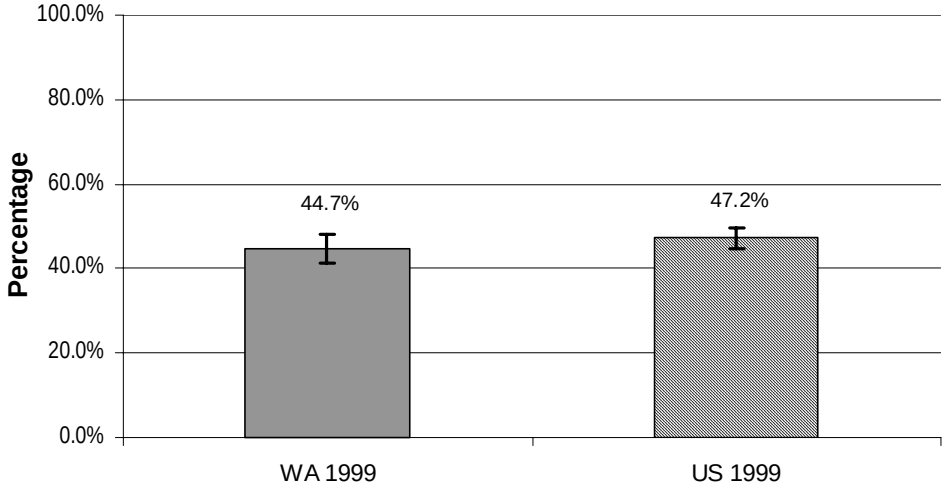
Q39. Heavy Alcohol Use - Past Month

(5 or More Drinks Per Occasion at Least Once)

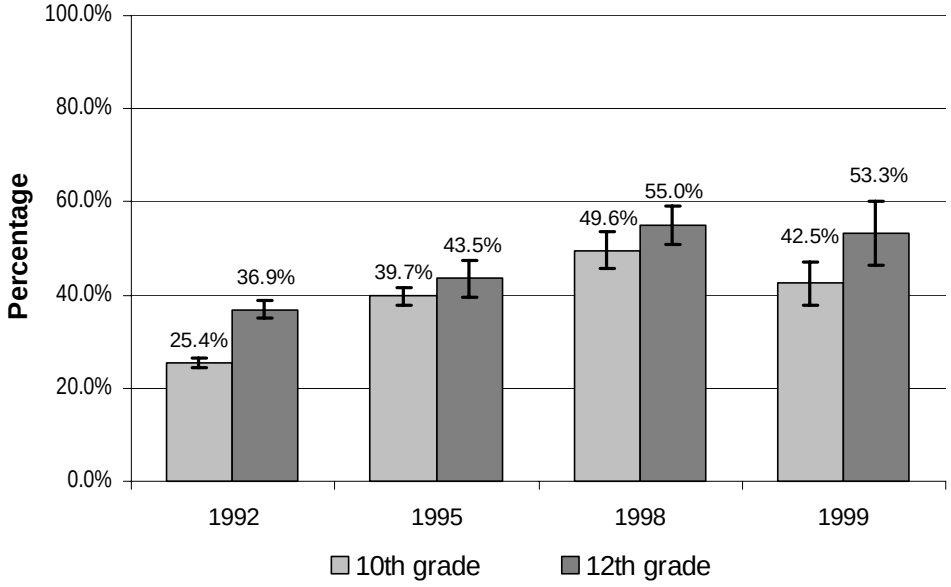


Q41. Marijuana Use – Lifetime

Comparisons to U.S.

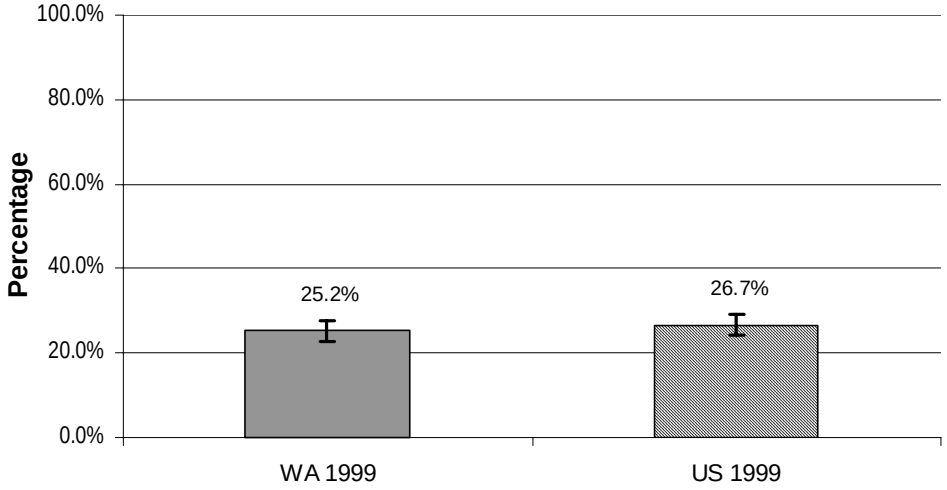


Comparisons to Past Years

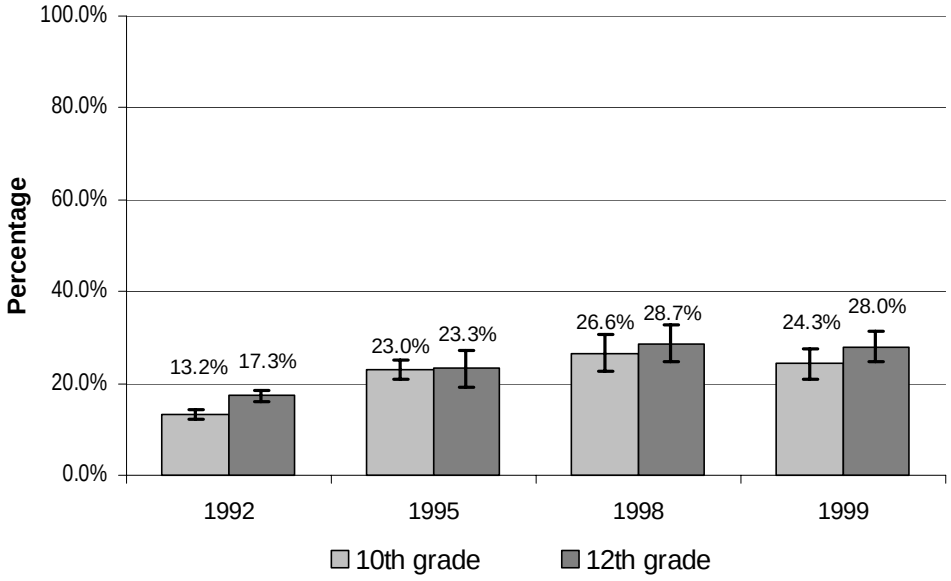


Q42. Marijuana Use - Past Month

Comparisons to U.S.

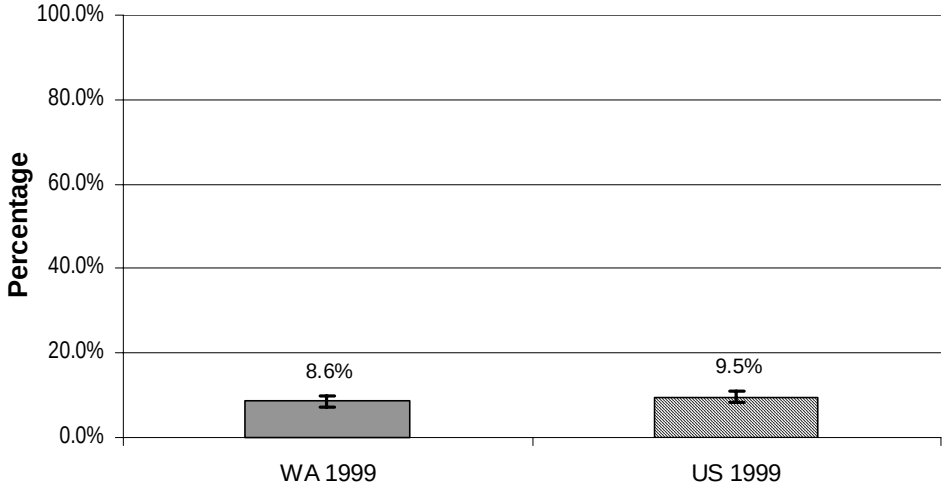


Comparisons to Past Years

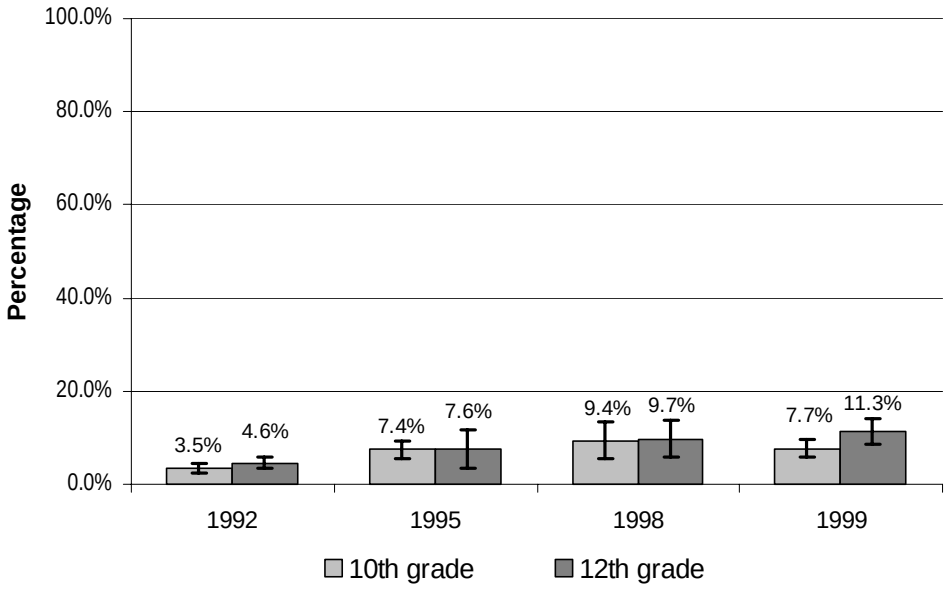


Q43. Cocaine Use – Lifetime

Comparisons to U.S.

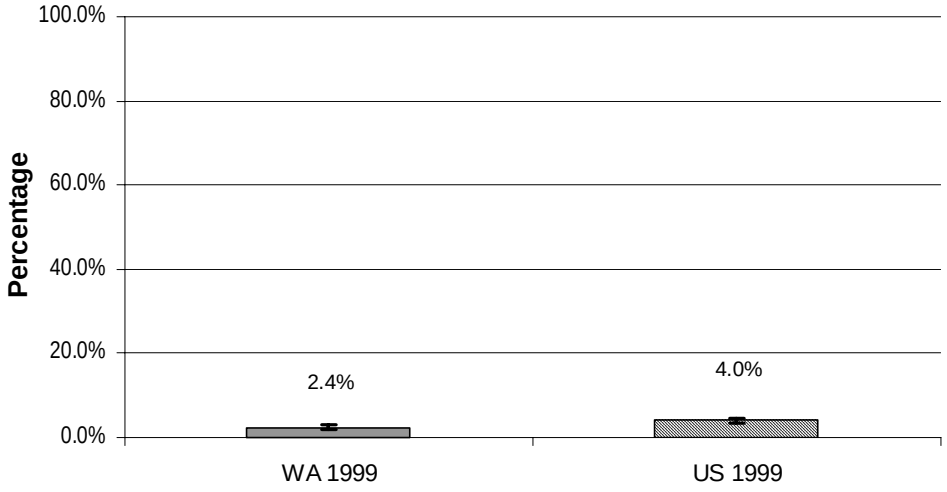


Comparisons to Past Years

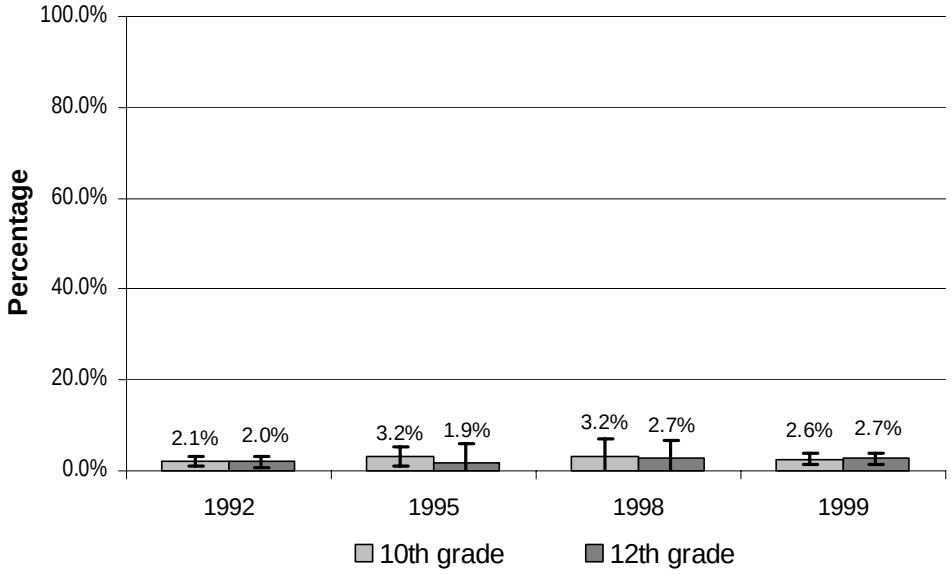


Q43. Cocaine Use - Past Month

Comparisons to U.S.

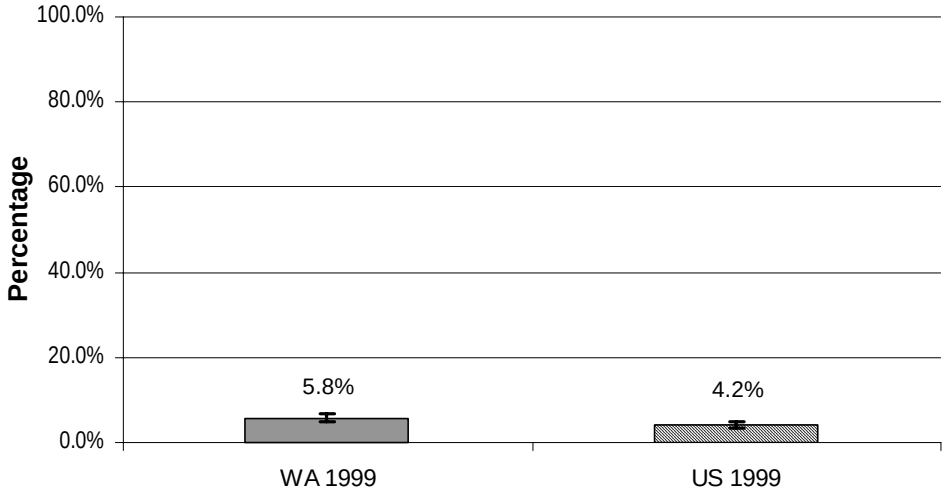


Comparisons to Past Years

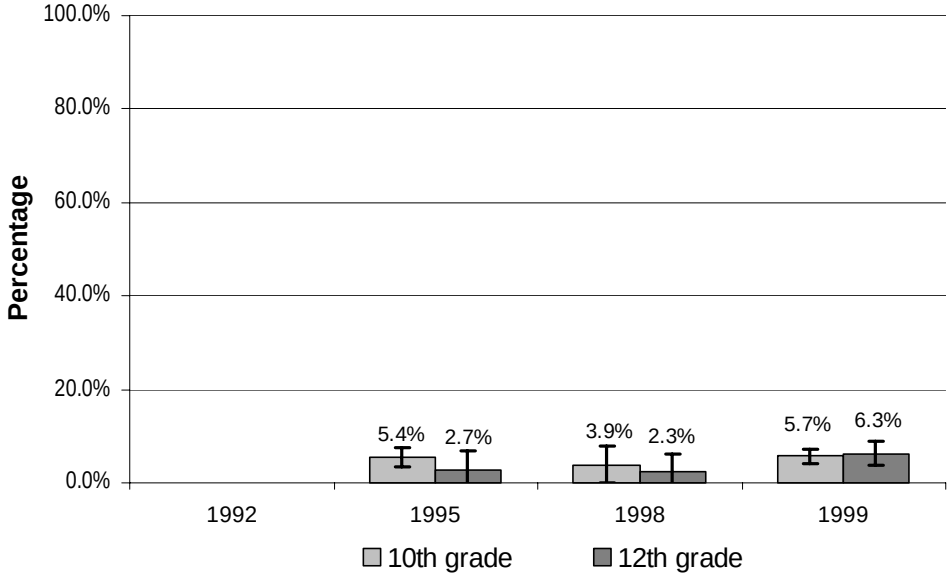


Q44. Inhalant Use - Past Month

Comparisons to U.S.

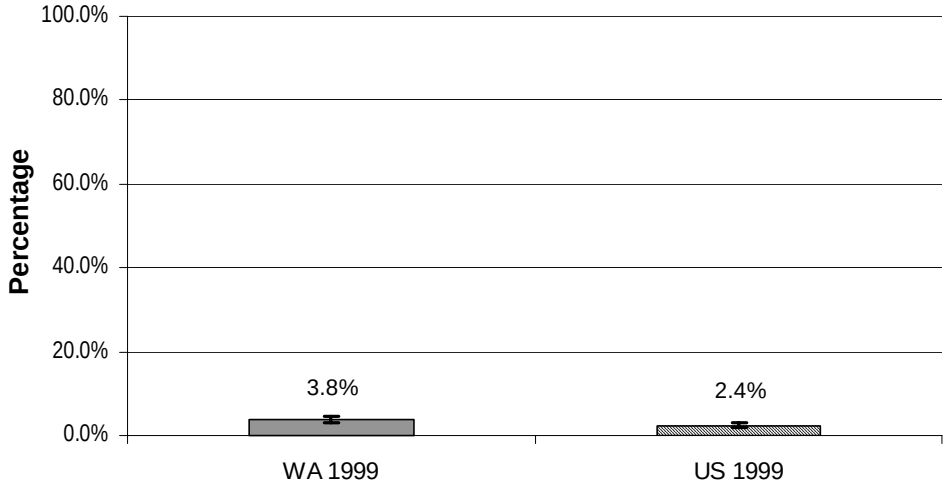


Comparisons to Past Years

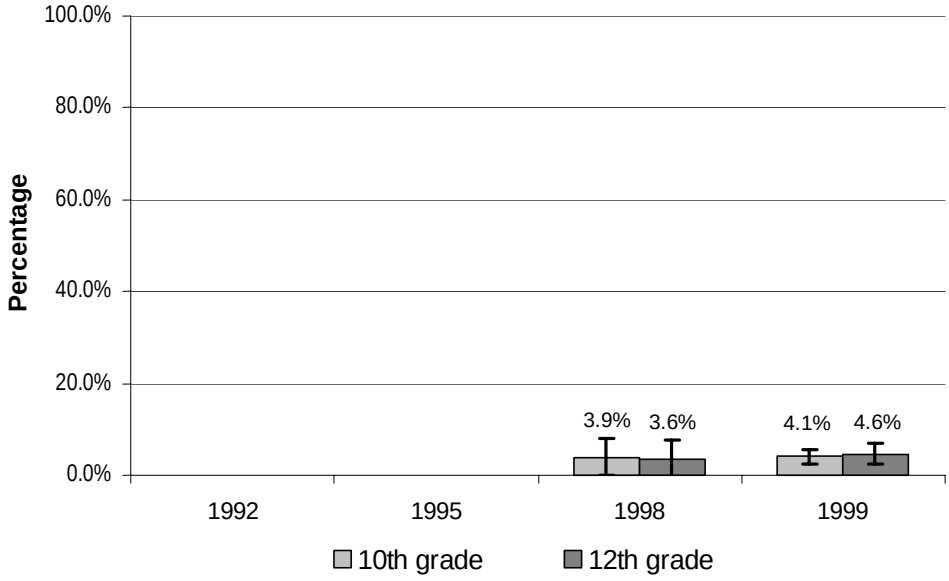


Q45. Heroin Use – Lifetime

Comparisons to U.S.

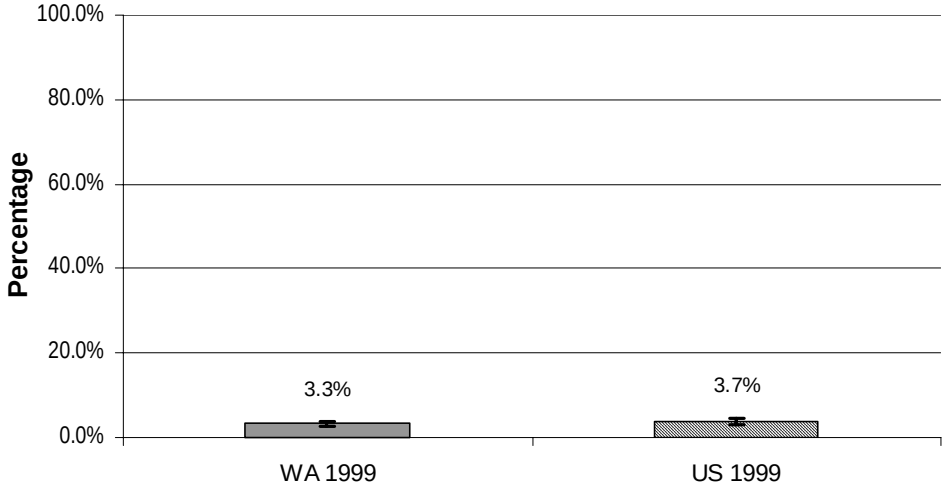


Comparisons to Past Years

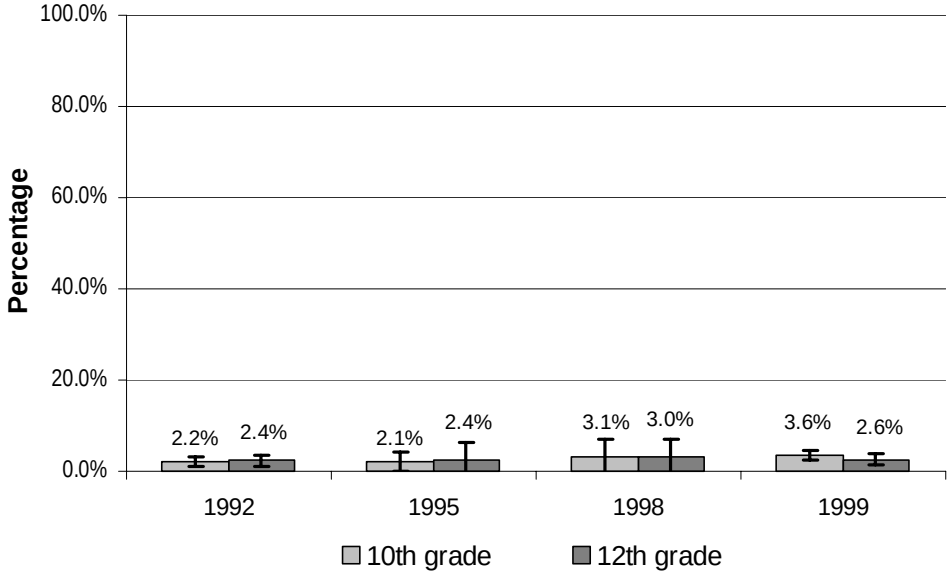


Q47. Steroid Use – Lifetime

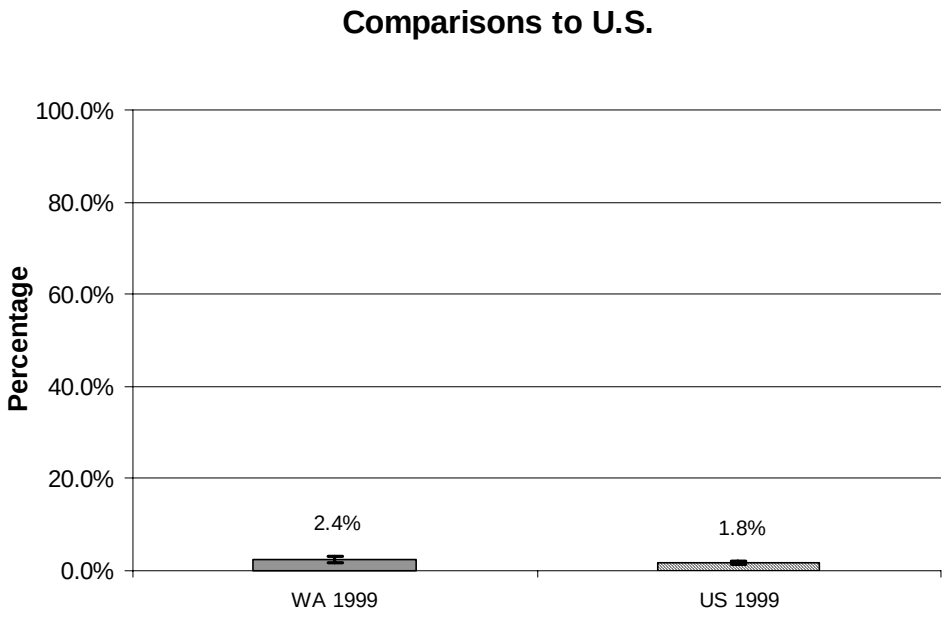
Comparisons to U.S.



Comparisons to Past Years

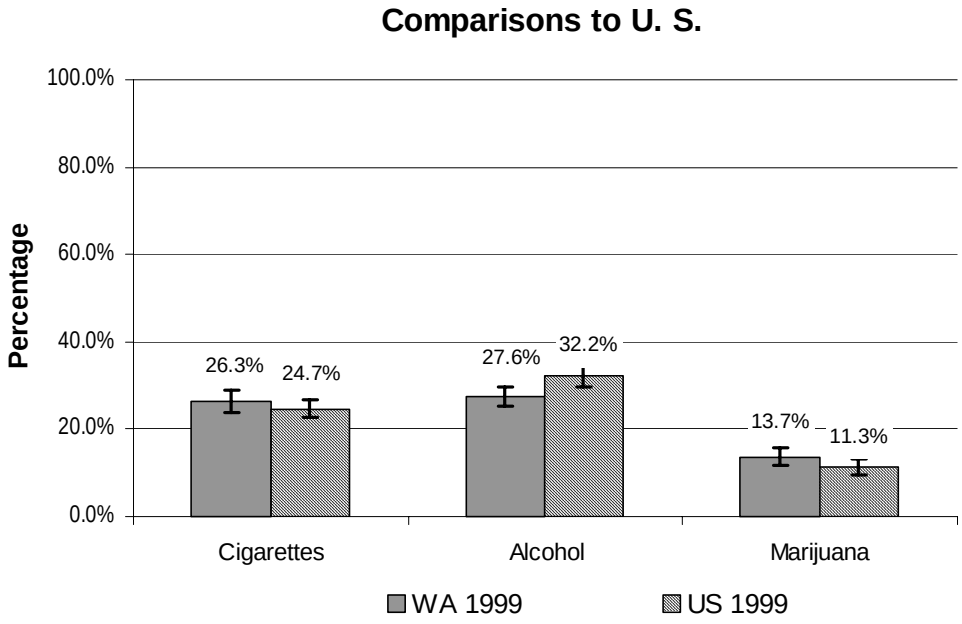


Q48. Intravenous Drug Use – Lifetime

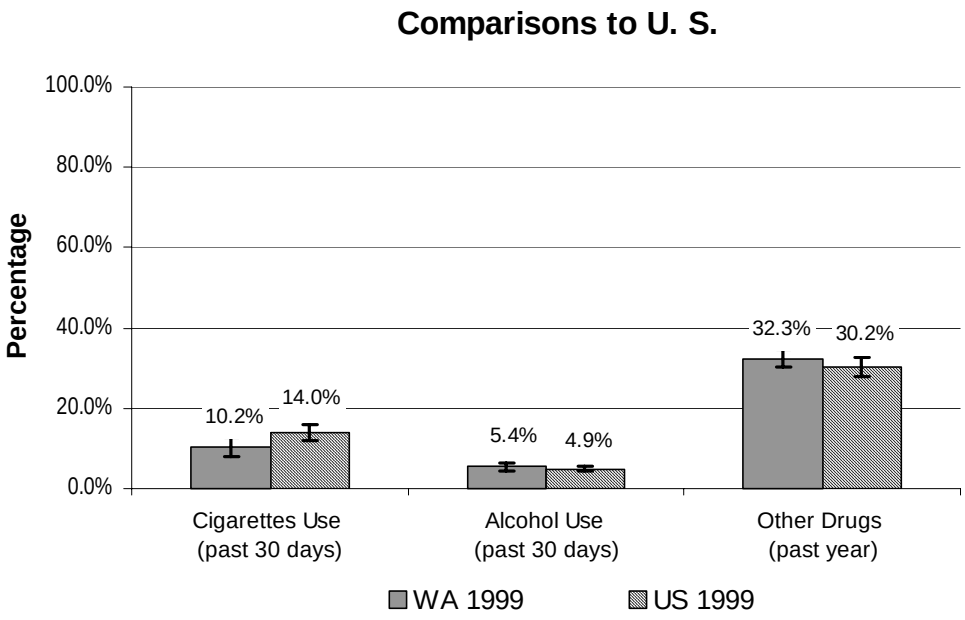


Q27/Q37/Q41. Early Initiation of Risk Behaviors

(Before Age 13)



Q32/Q40/Q49. Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drugs on School Property



Chapter 7.
Physical Activity and Dietary Behaviors

Background

Exercise and regular physical activity have both immediate and long-term positive effects on health. Immediate effects include helping build and maintain healthy bones and muscles, control weight, build lean muscle, and reduce fat; reducing feelings of depression and anxiety; and promoting psychological well-being. Physical activity can be used to lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels in children whose blood pressure and cholesterol are high. Long-term effects include reducing the risk of death from heart disease and premature death in general, as well as reducing the risk of developing diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure (CDC, 1999).

According the Surgeon General's Report on Physical Activity and Health (CDC, 1996), everyone can benefit from a moderate amount of physical activity on most, if not all, days of the week. Young people should select activities they enjoy that fit into their daily lives. Recommendations for moderate exercise are 30 minutes at least five times a week or for vigorous exercise, 20 minutes at least three times a week. Examples of moderate or vigorous activities include the following

- walking two miles in 30 minutes or running one and a half miles in 15 minutes
- bicycling five miles in 30 minutes or four miles in 15 minutes
- dancing fast for 30 minutes or jumping rope for 15 minutes
- playing basketball for 15 to 20 minutes or volleyball for 45 minutes

Increasing the frequency, time or intensity of physical activity can bring even more health benefits – up to a point. Too much physical activity can lead to injuries and other health problems (Sammann, 1998).

Nutrition is essential for sustenance, growth and development, health and well-being. At the same time, nutritional (or dietary) factors contribute substantially to the burden of preventable illness and premature death in the United States. Dietary factors are associated with four of the 10 leading causes of death among adults: coronary heart disease, some types of cancer, stroke and Type II diabetes mellitus. Behaviors, often established in youth, contribute to these health problems in adulthood (Gordon, Reynolds and Lindquist, 1999).

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans (US Department of Agriculture, 2000) recommend that to stay healthy, one should

- eat a wide variety of foods
- maintain or achieve a healthy weight by balancing food intake with physical activity
- choose a diet that is plentiful in grain products, vegetables, and fruits, moderate in total fat, and low in saturated fat and cholesterol

Current dietary practices in the United States favor a disproportionate consumption of foods high in fat, often at the expense of foods high in complex carbohydrates, such as fruits and whole grain products.

The prevalence of overweight among adolescents more than doubled from 5% in the late 1970s to 11% between 1994 and 1998 (CDC, 1999). Obesity in adolescence is associated with negative physical, psychological and social consequences. Overweight acquired during adolescence may persist into adulthood and increase the risk later in life for heart disease, gallbladder disease, some types of cancer, and osteoarthritis of the weight-bearing joints. An area of concern related to the increased focus on overweight is the potential for an increased prevalence of eating disorders, such as anorexia and bulimia. Unhealthy weight control efforts associated with these disorders include fasting and self-induced vomiting.

Despite the concerns in this country about the increase in overweight and certain excesses in the American diet, the US continues to have people who suffer from undernutrition, including those who are food insecure or economically deprived. Children are most vulnerable to the impact of food insecurity as their bodies and brains are growing and developing.

Summary of comparisons to other data

Washington adolescents exceeded the Healthy People 2010 goal for moderate exercise and exceeded the US averages for vigorous and moderate exercise. Those taking physical education classes in Washington were more likely to report spending 20 minutes or more of an average class exercising compared to youth in the US as a whole. Washington youth were also more likely to report low TV watching (two hours of television or less a day) than youth nationally. Consistent with these healthy behaviors, they were less likely than youth nationwide to be overweight based on body-mass index.

Washington adolescents met one of three goals of the Washington Coalition for Promoting Physical Activity (a coalition of public and private sector activists for regular physical activity) for which data were available. Although fewer respondents indicated taking physical education daily than the goal (44% compared to 50%), of students who take physical education, 60% reported spending more than 30 minutes of class time exercising, which exceeds the goal of 50%. The goal that 80% of adolescents engage in vigorous physical activity was not met, as only 70% of adolescents reported this activity.

Summary of grade/gender comparisons

Girls were more likely than boys to perceive themselves as overweight and to be trying to lose weight, although boys were more likely to actually have high body-mass index levels. Girls were also more likely to report dieting, exercising, fasting, taking diet pills, vomiting, and/or taking laxatives in the past month to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Boys were more likely than girls to report strenuous, moderate and strengthening exercises, taking physical education classes daily, and spending more than 30 minutes exercising during physical education classes. Boys were also more likely than girls to report eating five servings a day or more of fruits and vegetables. However, they were less likely than girls to report watching two hours of television or less a day. Generally,

9th and 10th graders reported more exercise and physical education, but also more TV watching, compared to older grades.

Detail on individual items
See also Appendix 4 for additional detail.

"Risk for Overweight" and Overweight (Q5-6) CDC procedures defined "risk for overweight" as in the top 15% but not in the top 5% for body mass index (weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) and overweight as in the top 5% for body mass index, based on age and sex. However, overweight has increased over the last decade and the criteria for overweight are based on norms developed from data collected in the early 1970s (Must, Dallal and Dietz, 1991) and so more than the normative percentages of both the US and Washington youth scored as overweight; that is, more than 5% of youth scored in the normative top 5%, and more than 15% scored in the normative top 15%. Using these definitions, 504 (13.5%) of respondents were at risk for overweight and 183 (7.4%) were overweight. These are less than the 1999 US percentages of 16.0% at risk for overweight and 9.9% overweight.

Perceived Overweight (Q50) Almost a third (30.8%) of respondents described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Girls were almost three times more likely than boys to consider themselves overweight.

Attempted Weight Control (Q51-53) Overall, 1,639 (41.6%) respondents reported that they were trying to lose weight, which is similar to the 1997 national rate of 39.7%. In the past month, 1,404 (39.6%) respondents reported dieting; 1,926 (54.3%) reported exercising, and 570 (16.1%) reported fasting, taking diet pills, vomiting, and/or taking laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Among girls, 81% of those who were overweight and 57% of those who were not overweight were trying to lose weight. Among boys, 49% of those who were overweight and 12% of those who were not overweight were trying to lose weight.

Although boys were about two-thirds more likely to report heights and weights indicating that they were overweight, girls were almost six times more likely than boys to report trying to lose weight. They were also five times more likely to report dieting, twice as likely to report exercising, and twice as likely to report fasting, taking diet pills, vomiting, and/or taking laxatives in the past month to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Efforts to lose weight appeared to have some basis in reality. After statistically controlling for grade and gender, those individuals who were attempting to lose weight were more than four times more likely than others to be overweight.

Nutrition (Q54-60) Based on a combination of separate questions about consumption of fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables, 783 (22.7%) participants reported eating approximately five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. This is similar to both the 1999 US average for youth (23.9%) and to the percentage of Washington adults (25.8%) who reported meeting this recommendation on

the Washington State Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey of adults. Girls were at more risk than boys of reporting eating less than the recommended number of servings of fruit and vegetables; 20.0% of girls and 25.2% of boys met this recommendation.

When asked if they had skipped meals in the past 30 days because there wasn't enough food or money to buy food, 692 (19.8%) respondents answered "yes," 2,511 (71.8%) answered "no," and 293 (8.4%) respondents answered "not sure." Ninth and 10th graders were less likely than 12th graders to report skipping meals because of not having enough food or money for food. However, this was a new item of unknown reliability. In 1995, fewer than 5% of respondents answered "yes" to a question asking "In the last 30 days, have you ever gone hungry because your family did not have enough money to buy food?" The much larger number in 1999 may have included less serious situations such as spending lunch money on something else.

Physical activity (Q61-63) Overall, 2,735 (69.5%) respondents reported engaging in vigorous physical activity for 20 minutes at least three days in the week preceding the survey; 1,228 (34.7%) reported engaging in moderate physical activity at least 30 minutes five or more days of the past week; and 1,978 (56.0%) reported that they did strengthening exercises at least three days in the past week. About a quarter of the respondents (N=849, 25.0%) did not meet the recommendations for either moderate or vigorous physical exercise.

More Washington youth met guidelines for both vigorous and moderate physical activity compared to youth in the US as a whole. On the 1999 national YRBS, 64.7% of youth reported meeting guidelines for vigorous physical activity and 26.7% reported meeting guidelines for moderate physical activity.

Girls were at an increased risk for not reporting each type of activity compared to boys: the risk for girls was increased more than 50% for vigorous and strengthening exercises and by 25% for moderate exercise. Compared to 12th graders, 9th and 10th graders were at about two-thirds the risk of not reporting vigorous and strengthening exercises.

Physical education (Q65-66) Of the 1,781 (55.6%) respondents who were enrolled in physical education classes, 1,500 (84.2%) reported spending more than 20 minutes and 1,075 (60.4%) reported spending more than 30 minutes in an average class actually exercising or playing sports. This is higher than the 1999 US average of 76.3% spending more than 20 minutes in an average class exercising. Overall, 1,423 (44.2%) respondents reported going to physical education classes every day, which does not differ significantly from the 1999 US average of 29.1%.

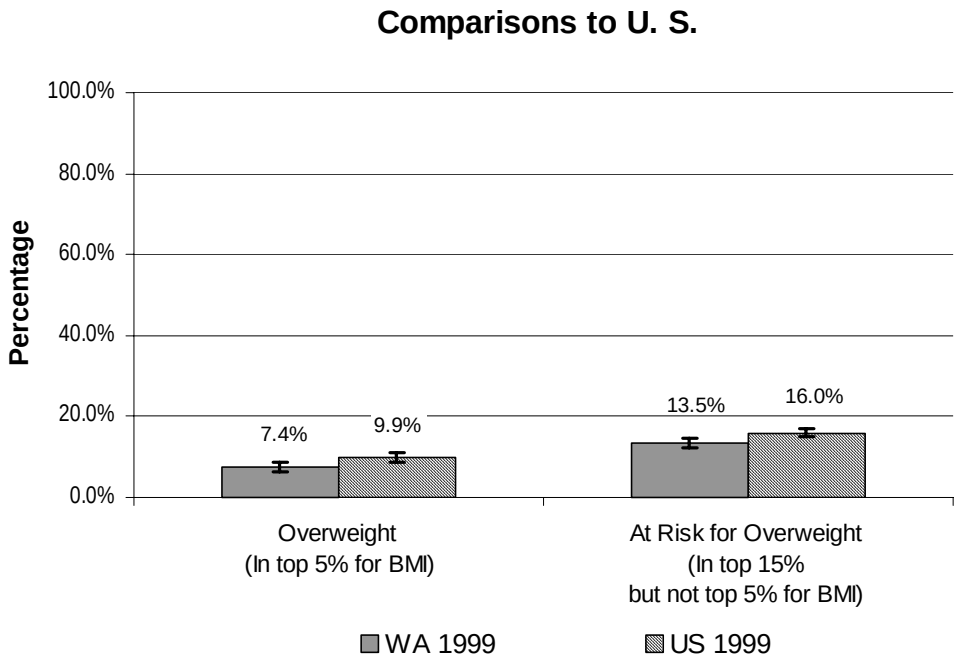
Boys were more than 50% more likely than girls to report taking any physical education, and about 25% more likely to report taking physical education daily. Boys were about two-thirds as likely as girls to report spending less than 30 minutes of physical education classes exercising. Physical education was also reported more often at the younger grades. Compared to 12th graders, 9th graders were more than four times as likely and

10th graders more than twice as likely to report both any physical education and daily physical education.

Television watching (Q64) Overall, 2,478 (69.9%) respondents indicated that they usually watch TV for two or fewer hours per day. By comparison, on the 1999 national YRBS, only 57.2% of respondents indicated watching TV two or fewer hours per day. Boys were slightly (about one-third) more likely than girls to report watching more than two hours of television per day. Compared to 12th graders, 9th graders were about twice as likely to report watching more than two hours per day of television.

Sports injury(Q67) During the year preceding the survey, 1,444 (40.9%) respondents indicated they had been injured exercising and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. This is similar to the 1999 US average of 37.7%. Compared to 12th graders, 9th and 10th graders were more likely to report being injured exercising. This difference remained for 9th graders even after statistically controlling for the amounts of vigorous, moderate and strengthening exercises.

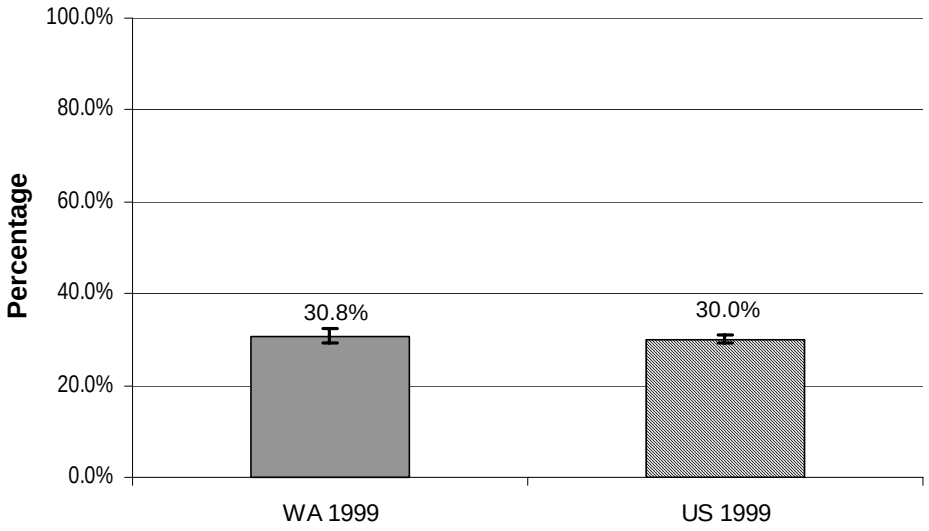
Q5/Q6. Percentages Overweight and At Risk for Overweight Based on BMI*



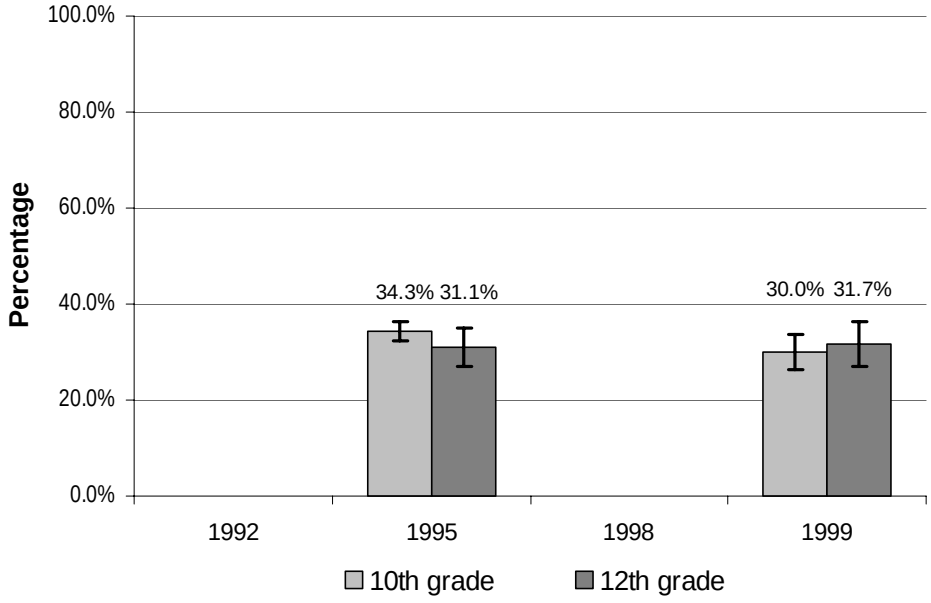
* BMI = Body Mass Index (weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared)

Q50. Perceived Overweight

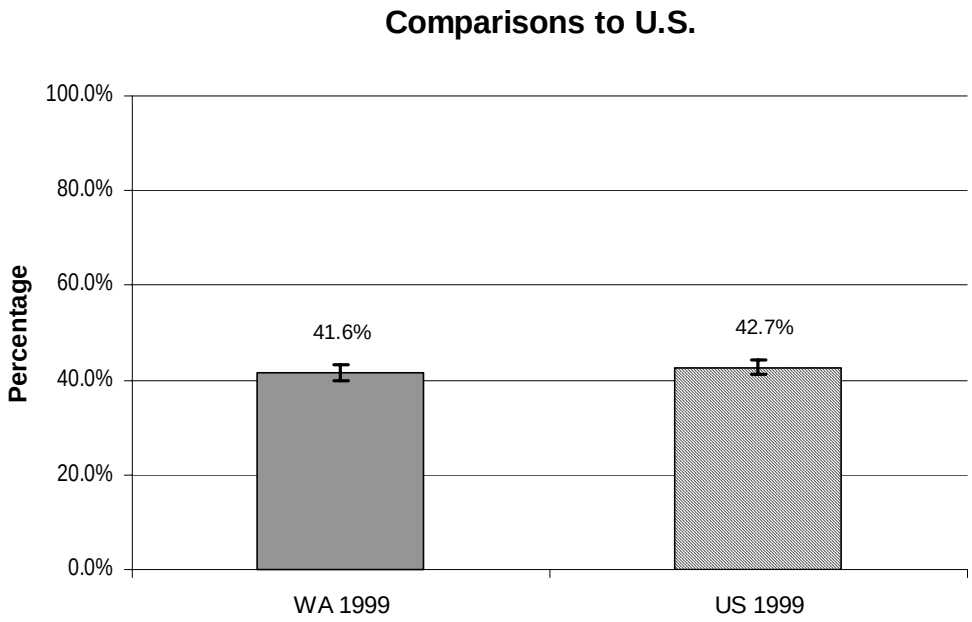
Comparisons to U.S.



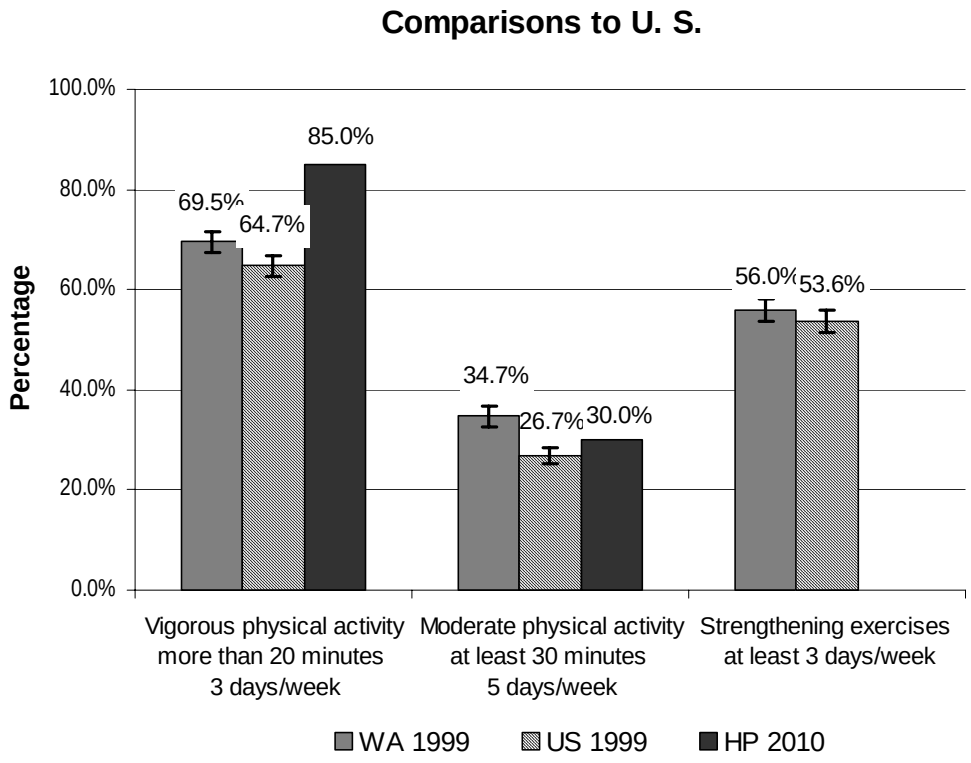
Comparisons to Past Years



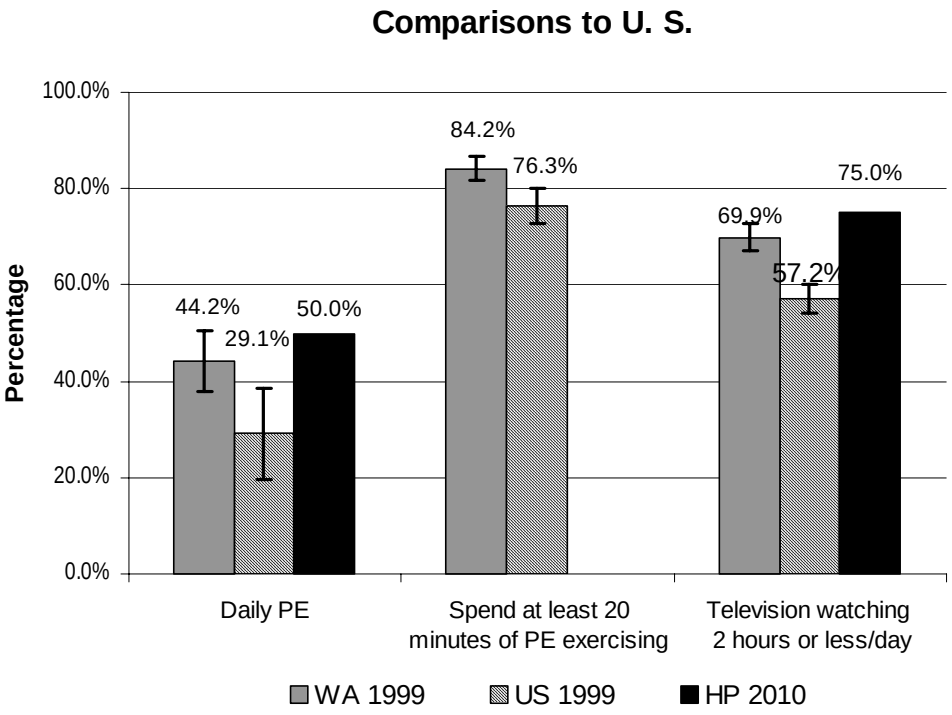
Q51. Attempting Weight Loss



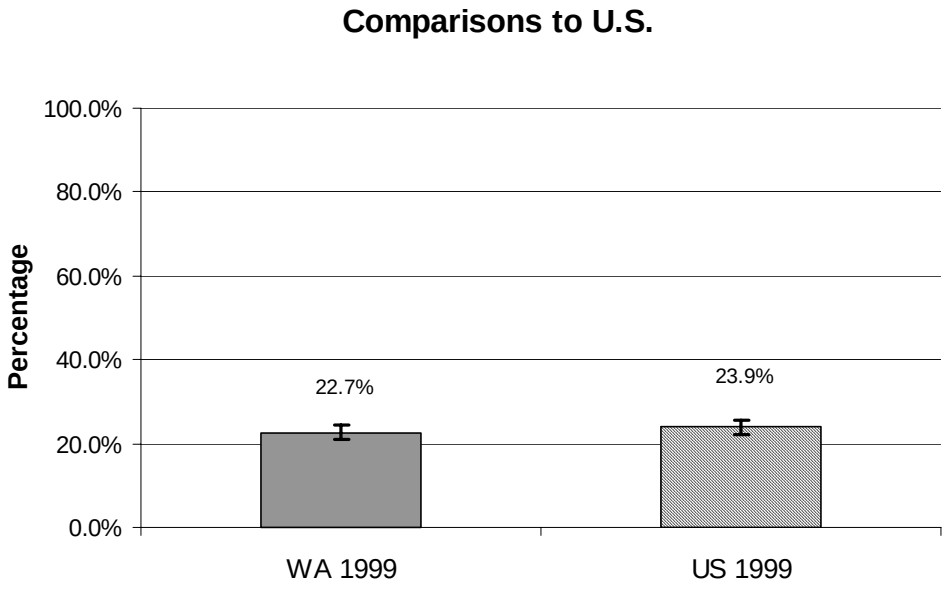
Q61-Q63. Physical Activity



Q64-Q66. Physical Education and Television Viewing



Q55-59. Percentage of High School Students Who Ate At Least 5 Fruits/Vegetables Per Day in the Past Week



Chapter 8.
Health, Health Care, and HIV/AIDS Education

Background
General health, health care, and asthma were assessed in order to provide information about the physical health and health care needs of Washington adolescents. Sixteen percent of Washington households with children under 18 years old include a child with asthma, so that there are an estimated 151,000 children with asthma in Washington (Macdonald, Bensley, VanEenwyk, and Simmons, 1999).

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the sixth leading cause of death for youth aged 15-24 nationally (CDC, 1999) and the twelfth leading cause among Washington youth (Washington State DOH, 1999). About half of all new infections of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) occur in people 25 years old or younger, and the majority are infected through sexual behavior (US DHHS, 2000), making adolescents a critical age group for effective prevention education.

We did not seek written parental consent for questions about sexual activity, as required by WAC 180-52-030. This was done to avoid potential bias due to parents who are less involved in their children's academic progress being less likely to return a consent form (regardless of whether they accepted or declined participation). Therefore, the YRBS did not measure sexual activity, but a measure of HIV/AIDS education was included.

Washington state law, RCW 28A.230.070, requires that beginning with the fifth grade, HIV/AIDS prevention education must be provided each year to students in all public schools. In some cases, this instruction takes the form of assemblies or other non-classroom events, which may not be perceived by students as HIV/AIDS education, although meeting legal requirements.

Summary of comparisons to other data
The percentage of students reporting only fair or poor health was similar to Washington adults.

Rates of HIV/AIDS education were similar to those in the nation as a whole. This occurred despite the fact that different questions were used. In Washington, youth were asked how good their schools were at educating them about HIV/AIDS and one possible response was "I have not had HIV/AIDS education at my school yet." On the national survey, they were asked if they had ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school.

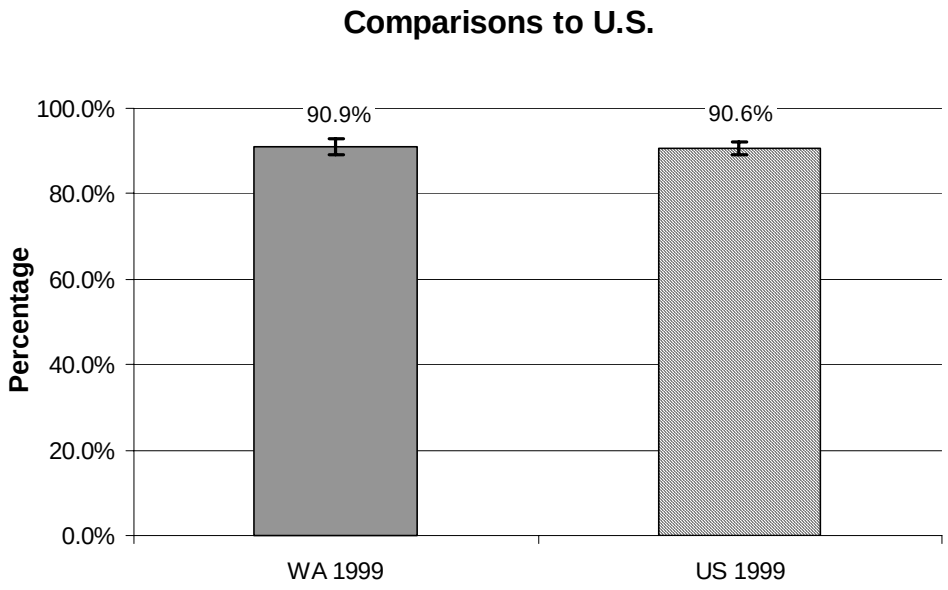
Summary of grade/gender comparisons
Girls reported more poor health, and more asthma, compared to boys.

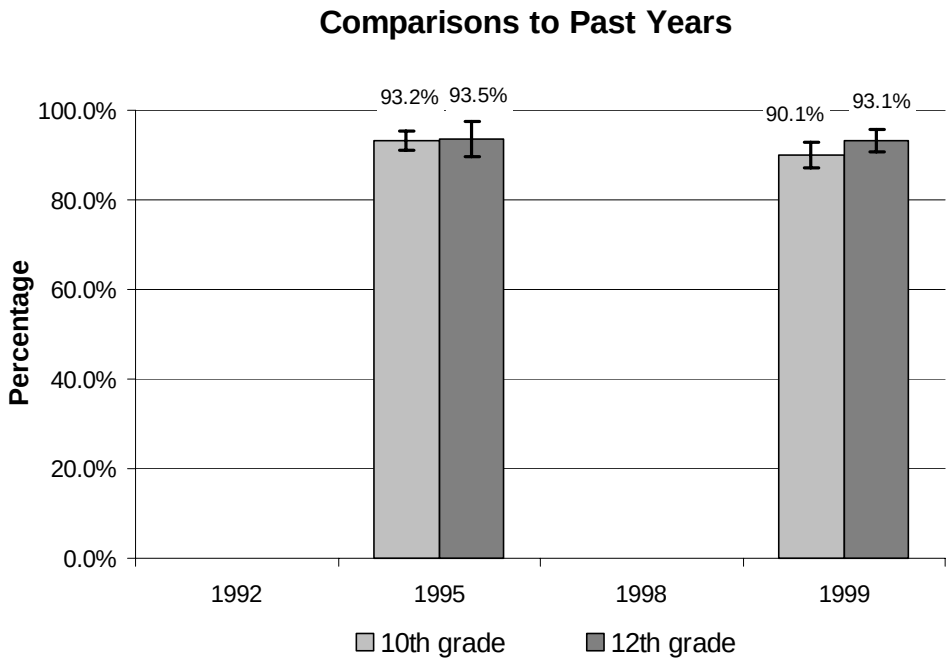
Detail on individual items
See also Appendix 4 for additional detail.

Health Status and Health Care (Q69-73) General health was rated as good, very good or excellent by 3,124 (89.2%) respondents. This is similar to the adult rate of 88%, based on the Washington State Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey of adults. Current asthma (in the past year) was reported by 561 (14.8%) and ever being diagnosed with asthma was reported by 771 (20.9%) respondents. Routine physical exams in the past year were reported by 2,129 (60.7%) and dental care in the past year was reported by 2,947 (75.3%) respondents. However, 14.5% reported not having a physical exam or check-up and 8.9% reported not having been to the dentist in more than two years. Girls were almost twice as likely as boys to say their health was only fair or poor. Girls were also somewhat (25%-50%) more likely than boys to report both current asthma and ever being diagnosed with asthma. We did not find differences between grades in perceived health or health care.

HIV/AIDS Education (Q68) The vast majority of respondents (N=3,194; 90.9%) reported that they had been taught about HIV/AIDS at school. This is similar to the 1999 national YRBS average (90.6%). Of those who reported receiving HIV/AIDS education, 1,775 (55.6%) rated it as good or very good. Some individuals who reported not receiving HIV/AIDS education may not have identified HIV/AIDS education as such (e.g., assemblies). We did not identify grade or gender differences on this measure.

Q68. Taught about HIV/AIDS in School





Chapter 9.
Home, School, and Community Factors

Background

Youth behaviors may be influenced by a variety of factors in the home, school and community. For example, poor performance in school and lack of parental support have been identified as predictors of teen substance abuse, adolescent pregnancy and dropping out of school. Factors that seem to be protective against the development of problem behaviors include individual characteristics such as intelligence; family factors such as reliable emotional support; and community factors such as positive role models (Werner, 1990). We examined possible associations between home, school and community risk and protective factors and the following youth problem behaviors: fighting, risk for carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use. Although other youth behaviors may also be associated with home, school and community factors, these serve as examples of behaviors which are important to youth health.

Family factors A history of child abuse has been identified as a strong predictor of youth antisocial behavior, including violence, and is a particularly strong predictor for extensive antisocial behavior (e.g., Bensley, et al., 1999). Other family factors such as connectedness to parents and family members (Resnick, Bearman, Blum, Bauman et al., 1997), talking to parents about problems (Fitzpatrick, 1997) and family discipline (OSPI, et al., 1995) also have been associated with youth violence, such as fighting and threatening to use or using weapons. Family connectedness has also been associated with cigarette use (Resnick et al., 1997). Although supervision by parents is often differentiated from parent bonding, recent research suggests that these two are intertwined, as the information that parents have about their childrens' activities depends in large part on the childrens' willingness to share such information (Kerr and Stattin, 2000).

School factors Several studies have identified associations between school factors and youth violence. In a nationwide household survey, Resnick et al., (1997) found that school connectedness (feeling a sense of belonging and perceiving teachers as fair and caring) was associated with lower levels of violence. Although other factors may influence this association (e.g., individuals who have been victims of child abuse are both more likely to be violent and also may be less likely to feel a sense of belonging in a variety of situations), Hawkins et al., (1999) found that an intensive school-based prevention program was able to both increase bonding to school and reduce violence, providing promising evidence for this intervention approach.

School grades, which are influenced by individual factors (e.g., intelligence), have also been considered in some studies to be a school factor, as they reflect success or failure experiences in that setting. Low grades and poor performance on standardized tests are relatively consistent predictors of risk for youth violence (e.g., Ellickson, Saner and McGuigan, 1997; Herrenkohl et al., 2000), although not all studies find this association (Resnick et al., 1997). Although cigarette use has been studied less in this context, we

found one nationwide study (Resnick et al., 1997) indicating that lower grades were associated with more cigarette use.

Community factors Support systems to encourage and reinforce a youth's coping efforts (Masten and Garmezy, 1985) may be found in the community as well as the family and school environments. Although neighborhood attachment was not found to be associated with youth violence in the 1995 Washington survey (OSPI et al., 1995), this association was found in 1998 (OSPI et al., 1998).

Below we summarize the responses to the questions about home, school and community factors, followed by analyses of the interrelationships of these items with fighting, risk for carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use. See the Methods section for detail about the coding of variables for these analyses.

Detail on individual items
See also Appendix 4 for additional detail.

Home (Q76, 77, 83, 85) In response to three questions asking about parenting, 2,261 (64.5%) respondents reported that their parents talk to them about what they are doing in school "very often" or "often; " 2,863 (81.8%) reported that their parents ask where they will be going or with whom they will be "all of the time" or "most of the time;" and 3,012 (88.8%) agreed or strongly agreed that their parents encourage them to be the best they can be.

In response to a fourth question, which did not specifically mention parents, 3,064 (91.3%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "There are adults in my life who really care about me."

Boys were twice as likely as girls to report relatively little supervision (i.e., parents never, seldom, or sometimes ask where they are going or with whom they will be). In general, the lower grades reported more supervision, and more discussion with their parents about school, than older grades. Twelfth graders were more likely to report relatively little supervision compared to every other grade. They were almost twice as likely to report little supervision compared to 9th graders. Differences between 12th and other grades decreased as grade increased. Compared to 12th graders, 9th and 10th graders were about one-third less likely to report that their parents talked to them sometimes, seldom or never about what they were doing at school.

School (Q74, 75, 80-82) In response to questions asking about school, 1,983 (57.1%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that teachers encourage them to be the best they can be; 2,097 (60.1%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they care about their school; and 1,569 (44.9%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their teachers really care about them. Half of the respondents indicated that their grades since 9th grade were mostly As or mostly As and Bs (N=1,722, 49.5%); 1,385 (39.8%) indicated their grades were mostly Bs or mostly Bs and Cs; and 370 (10.6%) indicated their grades were lower than this level. The majority (N=1,947, 55.8%) planned to graduate from a four-year

college or get an advanced degree; 1,182 (33.9%) planned to attend a community college, technical or two-year school, or four-year college after high school; 229 (6.6%) planned to graduate from high school, but no more; and 133 (3.8%) did not plan to graduate from high school.

Boys were somewhat (50%) more likely than girls to indicate that they did not plan to graduate from a four-year college. Boys were also about 50% more likely to indicate that their grades were lower than mostly Bs and Cs and about 25% more likely to be unsure or disagree that they care about the school they attend. Compared to 12th graders, respondents in each of the younger grades were about 50% more likely to be unsure or disagree that teachers really care about them. Compared to 12th graders, 10th and 11th graders were about 50% more likely to be unsure or disagree that the teachers encourage them.

One question that included both school and community after-school activities is described in "community" below.

Community (Q78, 79, 84) Overall, 1,403 (41.6%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there are a lot of people who care about them in their neighborhoods. Half (N=1,743, 49.9%) of respondents reported working at a job; among these, the median hours worked was about 10-11 hours per week. Over two-fifths (N=2,151, 62.1%) of respondents reported spending some time in supervised after-school activity, either at school or away from school; among these, half spent three or more hours a week in after-school activities.

Boys were somewhat (about 75%) more likely than girls to report working at a job more than 20 hours a week. Compared to 12th grade, other grades were less than half as likely to report working more than 20 hours a week. Compared to 12th graders, 10th graders were about 25% less likely to report no after-school activities. Also compared to 12th graders, 9th graders were about 25% less likely to be unsure or disagree that a lot of people in their neighborhood care about them.

Associations between home, school, and community factors and fighting After statistically controlling for grade and gender, we found that high levels of parent interaction, high levels of school bonding, and high grades were all associated with less fighting, especially frequent or injurious fighting. Neighbor caring was not significantly associated with fighting after grade and gender were statistically controlled. Those students who reported high levels of parent interaction were only one-third as likely to report frequent/severe fighting as those reporting lower levels of parent interaction. Those reporting high levels of school bonding or high grades were only half as likely to report frequent/severe fighting compared to those with lower levels of school bonding or grades. For more detail see Appendix 2.

Associations between home, school, and community factors and risk for taking a gun to school[2] After statistically controlling for grade and gender, high levels of parent

[2] In the past month, carried a gun and carried a weapon to school compared to neither behavior.

interaction and school bonding were each associated with less risk for carrying a gun to school. Grade, neighbor caring, and high grades were not associated with risk for gun carrying to school in these data. Students reporting high levels of parent interaction were only one-fourth as likely to be at risk for taking a gun to school as those reporting lower levels of parent interaction. Also, students reporting a high level of bonding to school were only one-half as likely to be at risk for taking a gun to school as those with lower levels of school bonding.

Associations between home, school, and community factors and tobacco use in the past month After statistically controlling for grade and gender, high levels of parent interaction, school bonding, and high grades were each associated with less tobacco use. Neighbor caring was not associated with tobacco use. High levels of school bonding, high grades and high levels of parent interaction were each associated with about a halved risk of tobacco use.

Chapter 10.
Summary and Discussion

We assessed youth behaviors in eight areas: unintentional injury behaviors; intentional injury behaviors; tobacco, alcohol and drug use; dietary behaviors; physical activity; HIV/AIDS education; health and health care; and home, school and community factors.

Major findings

Unintentional Injury/Safety Behaviors
Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death for Washington citizens ages 1-44. Motor vehicle crash injuries account for approximately 50% of these injury deaths. Although Washington youth in grade 9-12 report more safety behaviors than youth in the US as a whole, unintentional injury claimed the lives of between 100 and 200 Washington youth ages 15-19 each year since 1990. In this age group, almost three-fourths of the deaths are from motor vehicle crashes.
Survey results

- Of Washington youth in grades 9-12 who rode motorcycles in the past year, 73% reported wearing helmets while riding sometimes, most of the time or always. This is higher than the national percentage of 62%. However, if those reporting "sometimes" are removed, only 65% reported that they wore a helmet while riding most of the time or always, even though wearing motorcycle helmets is mandatory in this state.
- Of youth who rode bicycles in the last year, 31% reported wearing helmets sometimes, most of the time or always. This is higher than the national percentage of 15%.
- About nine-tenths (89%) of youth reported wearing seat belts sometimes, most of the time or always. This is higher than the national percentage of 84%. However, if those reporting "sometimes" are removed, only 78% reported wearing seatbelts most of the time or always.
- About 3 out of 10 (29%) respondents reported that within the past 30 days, they rode in a car or other vehicle with a driver who had been drinking and 13% reported driving after drinking. These are similar to the national percentages of 33% and 13%, respectively.
- Reports of driving after drinking have not decreased since 1992.
- Girls reported more safety behaviors than boys.

Intentional Injury Behaviors
Washington students in grades 9-12 are similar to students in the US as a whole on measures of intentional injury behaviors. Nonetheless, between 1996 and 1998 after all unintentional injury, suicide and homicide were the most common causes of death among Washington youth ages 15-24, accounting for more than 150 preventable deaths each year.
Survey results

- Similar to the US as a whole, 33% of Washington youth in grades 9-12 reported engaging in a physical fight in the past year. Approximately 1 in 20 students

reported being treated by a nurse or doctor for injuries sustained in a physical fight.

- 18% of respondents reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club in the past month. This percent is similar to that reported nationally. However, unlike the national YRBS, the Washington State YRBS specifically excluded carrying a weapon for hunting, fishing or camping.
- 7% reported they had missed school at least once in the past month because of feeling unsafe. This is similar to the national average of 5%.
- Almost one of every five (19%) respondents reported seriously considering suicide, 16% reported making a suicide plan, 8% reported attempting suicide and 3% reported a suicide attempt requiring medical attention in the last year. These are similar to the national percentages of 19%, 15%, 8%, and 3%, respectively.
- Boys were more likely to report fighting and carrying weapons than girls. Girls reported more suicidal thoughts and behaviors than boys.

Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Tobacco and alcohol abuse are major contributors to premature mortality in Washington. Compared to the US as a whole, Washington youth in grades 9-12 reported less smoking and alcohol use. Drug use was the same or lower than that reported nationally. Nonetheless, substantial proportions of Washington youth engage in potentially harmful substance use behaviors. The increase in reporting of cigarette smoking over the decade is of particular concern for the long-term health status of Washington residents.

Survey results

- Over one-third (36%) of Washington youth in grades 9-12 reported using some tobacco product in the past month. This included 28% who smoked cigarettes. While the percentage smoking cigarettes was lower than that for the US as a whole (35%), rates of smoking have increased over the past decade. For example, among 12th graders, smoking cigarettes in the past month increased from 22% in 1992 to 35% in 1999.
- 44% of respondents reported drinking in the past month. While this is lower than the national percentage of 50%, rates have remained constant throughout the decade.
- 25% reported smoking marijuana in the past month. This is similar to the national percentage of 27%. Reported marijuana use increased between 1992 and 1998, but seemed to be leveling off in 1999.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to report smoking cigarettes and drinking, but boys reported heavier drinking and more other drug use.

Physical Activity and Dietary Behaviors

Exercise and physical activity have both immediate and long-term health benefits. Proper nutrition is essential for health and well-being. The combination of moderate physical activity and proper nutrition contributes to maintaining a healthy weight. Washington students in grades 9-12 reported doing better or the same as US as a whole in these areas, but there is still room for improvement.

Survey results

- The percentages of Washington youth in grades 9-12 whose responses indicated they are overweight (7%) or at risk for becoming overweight (14%) are lower than the percentages of youth in the US as a whole (10% and 16% respectively).
- Although boys were more likely to report heights and weights indicating they were overweight, girls were more likely than boys to consider themselves overweight. Girls were also more likely to report every kind of weight loss effort, including diet, exercise, and taking diet pills, vomiting, and taking laxatives.
- 23% reported meeting the recommendations of the American Cancer Society and the US Department of Agriculture, which state that Americans should eat five servings of fruits and vegetables daily. This is similar to youth in the US as a whole (24%) and to the number of Washington adults who report meeting these guidelines (26%).
- Washington youth in grades 9-12 are more likely than youth in the nation to meet the US Surgeon General's recommendations for vigorous physical activity (70% in Washington; 65% nationally) and moderate physical activity (35% in Washington, 27% nationally).
- 44% reported taking physical education classes daily and of those taking physical education classes, 84% reported spending more than 20 minutes exercising during classes. This is more than the nationwide percentage of 76% who report spending more than 20 minutes exercising during physical education classes.
- Respondents reported watching less television than youth in the nation as a whole. 70% of youth in Washington and 57% nationwide reported watching two hours of television or less a day.
- Boys reported both more exercise and television watching than girls.

Health Status, Health Care and HIV/AIDS Education

The US Department of Health and Human Services' *Healthy People 2010* emphasizes the importance of health education and access to health services for preventing disease and minimizing the long-term effects of disease.

Survey results

- The percentage of Washington youth in grades 9-12 who reported receiving HIV/AIDS education in school (91%) is similar to the national percentage of 92%. HIV/AIDS education is mandatory in this state beginning in 5th grade; however, some individuals may have received HIV/AIDS education in assemblies or other non-classroom events and not identified it as such.
- About a tenth of respondents (11%) reported that their general health was only fair or poor. Girls were more likely than boys to report relatively poor health. This is similar to the adult rate of 12%.
- About a fifth (21%) of respondents reported being diagnosed with asthma and almost 15% reported having asthma in the past year. Girls were more likely than boys to report having asthma.
- Approximately 15% of respondents reported not seeing a doctor for a physical exam or check-up in more than two years and 9% reported not having been to the dentist in more than two years.

Home, School and Community Factors

Youth behaviors may be influenced by a variety of factors in the home, school and community. Parental support and involvement and feeling connected to school and the larger community may help youth resolve conflicts without violence; resist using tobacco, alcohol and other drugs; complete high school; and avoid teen pregnancy.

Survey results

- Family Factors

  Most youth reported relatively high levels of parental support. Almost 90% reported high levels of encouragement, more than 80% reported high levels of supervision, and 65% reported that their parents often talked to them about what they were doing in school.

  Boys reported less supervision by parents compared to girls. Boys and girls reported similar levels of encouragement and communication with parents.

  High levels of interaction with parents were associated with reduced risk of fighting, carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use.

- School Factors

  Three-fifths (60%) of youth reported that they care about their school, 57% reported high levels of encouragement from teachers, and 45% agreed that their teachers really care about them.

  Almost 96% of youth reported planning to graduate from high school.

  High levels of bonding to school were associated with reduced risk of fighting, carrying a gun to school, and tobacco use.

- Community Factors

  About two-fifths (42%) of respondents agreed that there were a lot of people who care about them in their neighborhoods.

Future survey activities

Planning for future statewide surveying of adolescents in Washington State is underway as a joint effort between the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Washington State Departments of Health; Social and Health Services; and Community Trade and Economic Development, in collaboration with other state and local partners. This effort is intended to provide ongoing information on adolescent health and risk and protective factors to guide program and policy development and to enhance the well-being of Washington youth.

Limitations

Although the response rate from schools was relatively low, a comparison of responses of 11^{th} graders on four questions also asked to all 11^{th} graders as part of statewide achievement testing did not suggest significant differences between non-participating and participating schools. Frequencies of responses were generally the same whether or not Seattle data were included. Finally, an additional analysis of differences between participating and non-participating schools in the 1995 Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behavior, which had a response rate of 20-25%, did not reveal differences in percent minority enrollment, poverty and rurality (OSPI et al., 1995). While we did not repeat this analysis for this survey, the findings from the 1995 survey

indicated that there were not systematic differences in participating and non-participating schools that would lead to biased results.

We were unable to include adolescents in private schools and those who are schooled at home. In the 1998-1999 school year for grades 9-12, 93.6% attended public school, 5.0% attended private school and 1.4% were home-schooled. (Personal communication, Ed Strozyk, Director of Information Services, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, July 2000). We do not know whether adolescents attending private school or being home-schooled differ from adolescents attending public schools in the areas covered by the survey. However, given the relatively small percentages of children in these groups, they would need to be very different from the students in public schools in order for the frequencies of reported behaviors to change substantially. We know of no research evidence indicating significant differences between public and non-public high school students on the health risk behaviors covered by the survey.

We were also unable to include adolescents who dropped out of school. The high school dropout rate for the 1997-1998 school year (the most recent year available) was 4.1%. Status was unknown for another 4.3%, meaning that it was not clear whether they had dropped out of school or transferred to another school (Bergeson, Donahue and Strozyk, 2000). Many of the behaviors measured in this survey are associated with dropping out of high school (for example, Dryfoos, 1990) and so it is likely that those dropping out of high school would report more health risk-behaviors, such as tobacco and alcohol use. Thus, some of the health-risk behaviors may be under-estimates for adolescents as a whole (i.e., not just those in school). However, alternative schools serving high-risk youth in the public school system were included.

Sexual behavior is an important factor in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies. The CDC includes questions on this topic on the YRBS. However, current Washington State surveys do not measure sexual behavior due to a requirement in WAC 180-52-030 for written parental consent to ask about these behaviors. A requirement for written notification introduces a potential source of bias into the survey. Parents who are less involved in their children's academic progress may be less likely to read and return the consent form, regardless of whether they agreed to participation. For these reasons, we did not include questions on sexual behavior, resulting in a significant gap in our knowledge about a critical risk factor for adolescents. Consent procedures for the WA-YRBS involved notifying parents and providing them an opportunity to refuse their child's participation. Of course, adolescents were also free to refuse participation.

Conclusions

These results provide information about some risk and protective factors, such as parent, teacher, and neighbor involvement. It is important to remember that the "root causes" of adolescent behavior need to be considered in designing prevention and intervention strategies, and these may differ depending on the behavior of interest. For example, based on 1995 survey results, we found that serious problem behaviors such as injurious suicide attempts or multiple forms of antisocial behavior were more strongly associated

with a serious risk factor, child abuse history, than were less serious problem behaviors such as light drinking by high school seniors (Bensley, VanEenwyk, Spieker and Schoder, 1999; Bensley, Spieker, VanEenwyk and Schoder, 1999). Early initiation of problem behaviors was also strongly related to child abuse history, particularly initiation of more serious behavior (marijuana use or regular drinking compared to alcohol or cigarette experimentation). These results suggest that strategies to prevent youth problem behavior should take into account the seriousness of the behaviors, as more serious behaviors may be associated with more serious antecedents, requiring different interventions.

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Appendix 1. Reliability and Validity of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey

This briefing paper summarizes the research evidence as to the reliability and validity of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). If a survey has high reliability, the same responses are given when a person completes the same survey on two separate occasions in a short time-frame. Reliability is necessary, but not sufficient, to establish validity. Validity refers to whether the instrument accurately measures what it is intended to measure. Self-report measures are subject to the limitations of memory, cognitive biases such as a desire to present oneself in a positive way, and other intentional and unintentional sources of inaccuracy. Validity can be measured by comparing results to another measure (e.g., comparing smoking self-reports to saliva cotinine levels) or by determining whether the variables measured by the instrument relate to other variables in predictable ways (e.g., testing whether a measure of intelligence is related to grades in school, because intelligence is expected to relate to progress in school).

Reliability

We identified a large-scale study of the test-retest reliability of the YRBS (Brener, Collins, Kann, Warren, and Williams, 1995). In this study, 1679 students in ten schools in five states were administered the YRBS twice, fourteen days apart. Over 90% of the items had moderate or better levels of reliability (consistency over time). Four items had inadequate reliability. Three of these items measured low-prevalence behaviors (injection drug use, sexually transmitted disease, and cocaine use in past 30 days) and the fourth measured intentions to use cigarettes in the next year.

None of the prevalence rates for behaviors measured by the survey changed significantly across the two administrations, and prevalence rates typically varied less than 2% between the two administrations.

Validity

We identified six studies which addressed interrelationships among YRBS data, and each of these studies provided evidence of the measure's validity (see Bensley, 1997 for more detail). For example, studies of gender and age differences and of differences between in-school youth and dropouts provided results that were consistent with other research. Validity studies of a similar school-based survey were also generally positive.

Comparisons of school-based surveys to other methodologies suggest that more reporting of health risk behaviors is associated with greater privacy/anonymity and more objective (i.e., physiological) measures. Generally, telephone surveys and face-to-face interviews yield the lowest prevalence rates; school-based self-administered surveys yield intermediate rates, and biochemical indicators and indirect techniques designed to increase honesty yield the highest rates. For example, two out of three studies comparing adolescents' self-reported smoking behavior to saliva cotinine levels found that under-reporting, but not over-reporting on the survey was a problem. (The third study found the self-reports to be accurate.) More detail is provided in the report.

Washington State Data
Fewer than 3% of the students completing the 1999 YRBS reported using a fictitious drug. This suggests that relatively few students falsely reported having used drugs.

Data from the 1995 WSSAHB and national data from the 1994 Monitoring the Future study revealed almost identical lifetime prevalence rates of alcohol and cigarette usage. Lifetime usage of marijuana was higher in Washington adolescents compared to nationwide. Data from the 1999 YRBS will be compared to national results, when available.

Conclusions
This summary was prepared in August, 1997, and so research appearing after that time has not been included. The available evidence suggests adequate reliability of the YRBS. Studies of predictable relationships among the data (such as gender and age differences and differences between dropouts and in-school youth) and validity studies of a similar measure provide relatively consistent evidence for validity across a wide variety of behaviors.

Questions about validity which remain are based on differences between different methodologies. School-based self-administered surveys appear to yield higher prevalences than either telephone surveys or face-to-face interviews, but lower prevalences than biochemical indicators or methods which provide even greater anonymity. Biochemical indicators, which provide the most objective comparison data, and low self-reported use of a fictitious drug suggest that most self-reported health risk behaviors on the YRBS are probably valid, but that some under-reporting may occur. Because of these methodological differences, the best use of these data may be to measure trends over time within one methodology. Under-reporting of socially disapproved behaviors, particularly when the individual is more identifiable, is not unique to adolescents but has also been noted in adults.

A copy of the full report is available upon request.

Appendix 2. Technical Notes

Sampling. The state sample of schools and of classrooms within selected schools was identified using a program (PC-Sample) provided by the CDC Division of Adolescent and School Health. This program uses a two-stage sampling process in which schools have a probability of selection which is proportionate to the size of the school and individuals within participating schools have a probability of selection which is the inverse of the school probability. This leads to an overall equal probability of selection for each student in the state public schools, and an approximately equal number of students (in this case, 85) being sampled from each participating school. A technical description of this program is available on request. The probability of selection of each school was based on fall 1997 enrollment figures as fall 1998 enrollment figures were unavailable at the time the sample was drawn. Although the PC-Sample program recommends variable numbers of classrooms, based on the school enrollment and number of classes (i.e., fewer classes are selected to obtain the same number of students if classes are larger), we randomly sampled four classrooms from each school in order to avoid any inaccuracies caused by changes in number of classes/school enrollment ratios between 1997 and 1998.

Response rates. The table below provides detail about response rates, separately for questions that were included and items that were not included on the Seattle survey. Individual response rates are based on enrollment figures provided by teachers on "header sheets" in the participating classrooms for non-Seattle schools, and on enrollment data provided by the Seattle School District for Seattle schools. Some "header sheets" were missing and so the response rates are calculated only for those classrooms where enrollment is known. Non-responding students included absentees and refusals. Numbers of students and response rates do not include 26 cases that were dropped during cleaning of non-Seattle data and 2 dropped during cleaning of Seattle data.

Response rates

	Questions asked in comparable form on the Seattle survey	Questions NOT asked in comparable form on the Seattle survey
School Response Rate		
Number of schools approached	130	123
Number of participating schools	58	52
Response rate	45%	42%
School ineligible	2	1
Individual Response Rate		
Total participating students	4,022	3,602
Participating students in classrooms where enrollment is known	3,162	2,742
Enrollment in classrooms where enrollment is known	3,926	3,375
Response rate	81%	81%

Combining Seattle and other state data.

Following are comparisons between specific items on the statewide YRBS and Seattle questionnaires. Where WA-YRBS items are missing (e.g., Q4), Seattle data are not available.

Following are the statewide estimates including and not including Seattle, for each of the items for which we had Seattle data. Appendix 4 provides percentages and 95% confidence intervals by grade and gender, including Seattle data where available. Survey questions 1-3, 8-11, 13-16, 19, 20-28, 32, 35, 37-39, 41-49, 51, 61, 70, 71 and 73 include Seattle data; other items do not as these questions were not asked in comparable form on the Seattle survey. Detail on specific items is provided below.

YRBS item	Seattle item	Comparison of items	Not including Seattle	Including Seattle
Q1	Item 1	Identical (% 16 years old)	27.2	28.0
Q2	Item 2	Identical (% male)	50.6	50.7
Q3	Item 3	Identical (%9th grade)	30.8	29.7
Q5	Item 5	Insignificant wording changes		
Q6	Item 6	Insignificant wording changes		
			% showing problem behavior	% showing problem behavior
Q8	Item 7	Insignificant wording changes	69.6	68.8

Q9	Item 8	Identical	10.8	11.1
Q10,Q11	Item 9	Recoded to combine Q10 & Q11 and combine response categories	32.4	32.7
Q13	Item 12	Insignificant wording changes	5.1	5.2
Q14	Item 17	Insignificant wording changes	8.1	7.7
Q15	Item 16	Insignificant wording changes	6.2	6.7
Q16	Item 15	Insignificant wording changes	37.7	39.1
Q19	Item 21	Recoded to combine response categories	12.4	13.8
Q20	Item 13	Minor wording changes	14.2	14.1
Q21	Item 14	Identical	26.7	28.5
Q22	Item 29	Minor wording changes	28.4	28.7
Q23	Item 30	Insignificant wording changes	19.1	19.2
Q24	Item 31	Identical	16.0	15.6
Q25	Item 32	Insignificant wording changes	7.2	7.6
Q26	Item 33	Identical	3.0	3.2
Q27	Item 36	Identical	26.1	26.3
Q28	Item 37	Recoded to combine response categories	28.0	28.3
Q32	Item 38	Recoded to combine response categories	8.4	10.2
Q35	Q40	Recoded to combine response categories	10.7	9.9
Q37	Item 41	Insignificant wording changes	27.3	27.6
Q38	Item 42	Insignificant wording changes	44.6	44.1
Q39	Item 43	Insignificant wording changes	28.9	28.3
Q41	Item 59	Insignificant wording changes	43.4	44.7
Q42	Item 60	Recoded to combine response categories	24.0	25.2
Q43	Item 70	Insignificant wording changes	8.3	8.6
Q44	Item 63	Recoded to combine response categories	6.0	5.8
Q45	Item 66	Recoded to combine response categories	3.7	3.8
Q46	Item 68	Recoded to combine response categories	2.7	2.8
Q47	Item 73	Recoded to combine response categories	3.1	3.3
Q48	Item 64	Insignificant wording changes	2.3	2.4
Q49	Item 76	Identical	31.1	32.3
Q51	Item 87	Identical	41.6	41.6
Q61	Item 89	Insignificant wording changes	29.6	30.6
Q70	Item 90	Recoded to combine response categories	20.5	20.9
Q71	Item 90	Recoded to combine response categories	14.8	14.8
Q73	Item 85	Insignificant wording changes	23.7	24.7

Analyses of home, school and community factors.

Fighting. We conducted a logistic regression in which we examined the associations between gender, grade, school bonding (Q80-Q82), grades (Q75), parental interaction (Q76, Q77, Q83, Q85), and neighbor caring (Q84) and fighting (no fighting in past year; fighting, but not frequent or injurious; and injurious or frequent fighting). The only factor that was not associated with fighting was neighbor caring, so this was dropped from the final model. Results indicated that parent interaction, school bonding, and high grades were all protective against fighting, especially frequent/injurious fighting.

	No fighting in past year N (%)	Fighting, not frequent or injurious N (%)	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)	Frequent or injurious fighting N (%)	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Gender					
Male	720 (63.1%)	310 (27.2%)	2.0 (1.7-2.4)	111 (9.7%)	2.7 (1.9-3.8)
Female	1052 (78.7%)	222 (16.6%)	1.0 (referent)	63 (4.7%)	1.0 (referent)
Grade					
9	474 (65.1%)	191 (26.2%)	2.1 (1.5-3.1)	63 (8.7%)	2.8 (1.6-4.9)
10	484 (70.0%)	153 (22.1%)	1.8 (1.4-2.5)	54 (7.8%)	2.2 (1.2-3.8)
11	459 (73.9%)	127 (20.5%)	1.4 (0.96-2.0)	35 (5.6%)	1.3 (0.7-2.4)
12	355 (81.1%)	61 (13.9%)	1.0 (referent)	22 (5.0%)	1.0 (referent)
Parent Interaction					
Low/Med	349 (60.5%)	144 (25.0%)	1.5 (1.2-1.9)	84 (14.6%)	2.8 (2.0-3.8)
High	1423 (74.9%)	388 (20.4%)	1.0 (referent)	90 (4.7%)	1.0 (referent)
School Commitment					
Low/Med	1026 (66.6%)	373 (24.2%)	1.5 (1.2-1.9)	142 (9.2%)	2.2 (1.6-3.1)
High	746 (79.6%)	159 (17.0%)	1.0 (referent)	32 (3.4%)	1.0 (referent)
Grades					
B or lower	731 (62.8%)	321 (27.6%)	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	112 (9.6%)	2.1 (1.5-3.1)
A or A/B	1041 (79.2%)	211 (16.1%)	1.0 (referent)	62 (4.7%)	1.0 (referent)
Total	1772 (71.5%)	532 (21.5%)		174 (7.0%)	

Risk of carrying a gun to school. We conducted a logistic regression in which we examined the associations between gender, grade, school bonding (Q80-Q82), grades (Q75), parental interaction (Q76, Q77, Q83, Q85), and neighbor caring (Q84) and risk for gun carrying to school (in the past, both carried a gun and carried a weapon to school versus neither; those individuals "at risk" either carried a gun to school or could have done so). Grade, neighbor caring, and high grades were not associated with risk for gun carrying to school, and so these were dropped from the final model. Results indicated that high levels of parent interaction and school bonding were associated with less risk for carrying a gun to school.

	Not at risk for carrying gun to school N (%)	At risk for carrying gun to school N (%)	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Gender			
Male	1095 (96.0%)	46 (4.0%)	8.1 (3.5-18.8)
Female	1330 (99.5%)	7 (0.5%)	1.0 (referent)
Parent Interaction			
Low/Med	543 (94.1%)	34 (5.9%)	4.4 (2.6-7.4)
High	1882 (99.0%)	19 (1.0%)	1.0 (referent)
School Commitment			
Low/Med	1496 (97.1%)	45 (2.9%)	1.9 (1.01-3.6)
High	929 (99.2%)	8 (0.9%)	1.0 (referent)
Total	2425 (97.9%)	53 (2.1%)	

Tobacco. We conducted a logistic regression in which we examined the associations between gender, grade, school bonding (Q80-Q82), grades (Q75), parental interaction (Q76, Q77, Q83, Q85), and neighbor caring (Q84) and any tobacco use in the past month. The only factor that was not associated with tobacco use was neighbor caring, so this was dropped from the final model. Results indicated that parent interaction, school bonding, and high grades were all protective against tobacco use.

	No tobacco use in past month N (%)	Tobacco use in past month N (%)	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Gender			
Male	760 (66.6%)	381 (33.4%)	1.2 (1.02-1.5)
Female	951 (71.1%)	386 (28.9%)	1.0 (referent)
Grade			
9	539 (74.0%)	189 (26.0%)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)
10	498 (72.1%)	193 (27.9%)	0.6 (0.4-0.7)
11	411 (66.2%)	210 (33.8%)	0.7 (0.5-0.95)
12	263 (60.1%)	175 (40.0%)	1.0 (referent)
Parent Interaction			
Low/Med	330 (57.2%)	247 (42.8%)	1.7 (1.3-2.0)
High	1381 (72.7%)	520 (27.4%)	1.0 (referent)
School Commitment			
Low/Med	966 (62.7%)	575 (37.3%)	1.9 (1.5-2.3)
High	745 (79.5%)	192 (20.5%)	1.0 (referent)
Grades			
B or lower	484 (41.6%)	680 (58.4%)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)
A or A/B	283 (21.5%)	1031 (78.5%)	1.0 (referent)
Total	1711 (69.1%)	767 (31.0%)	

Appendix 3. Check for Sample Bias: Detailed Results

Following is a comparison of state (outside Seattle) YRBS results and results from the Student Questionnaire administered along with the Iowa Test of Basic Skills as part of the State Assessment Program – Grade 11. Data were provided by Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Based on a p value of .05, one out of 20 tests would be expected to be significantly different by chance, or 1.4 out of 28. The number obtained (5) was not significantly different from 1.4. Based on these findings, we conclude that bias due to low response rate does not affect the interpretation of results for most questions.

Q 64. During the school week, how many hours a day do you usually watch TV?

WA-YRBS Q64	WA-YRBS N (%, 95% CI)	OSPI Achievement Testing N (%)	Are the two significantly different, i.e. does 95% CI for WA data include OSPI figure?
A. Not at all	67 (7.6%+/-2.0)	3788 (7.0%)	n.s.
B. Less than one hour per day	213 (24.2%+/-3.6)	12199 (22.5%)	n.s.
C. 1 hour per day	170 (19.3%+/- 2.3)	10937 (20.2%)	n.s.
D. 2 hours per day	193 (22.0%+/-3.1)	12691 (23.4%)	n.s.
E. 3 hours per day	121 (13.8%+/-2.5)	7846 (14.5%)	n.s.
F. 4 hours per day	67 (7.6%+/-1.6)	3428 (6.3%)	n.s.
G. 5 or more	48 (5.5%+/-1.5)	3264 (6.0%)	n.s.
Total %	879(100%)	54,153 (100%)	

Q74. As things stand now, how far in school do you plan to go?

WA-YRBS Q74	WA YRBS N (%, 95% CI)	OSPI Achievement Testing N (%)	Are the two significantly different, i.e. does 95% CI for WA data include OSPI figure?
A. Will not graduate from high school	32 (3.7%+/-1.3)	459 (0.8%)	$p < .05$
B. Graduate from high school	59 (6.8%+/-1.9)	2859 (5.3%)	n.s.
C. Community college	228 (26.3%+/-3.9)	17481 (32.3%)	$p < .05$
D. Attend 4-yr college	103 (11.9%+/-2.2)	4731 (8.8%)	$p < .05$
E. Graduate 4-yr college	268 (30.9+/-3.1)	16569 (30.7%)	n.s.
F. Advanced graduate degree	178 (20.5%+/-3.0)	11949 (22.1%)	n.s.
Total %	868(100%)	54,048 (100%)	

Q75. Since the beginning of Grade 9, which of the following best describes your grades in high school?

WA-YRBS Q75 Response category E is different; OSPI asks "1.3-1.6 (mostly C's and D's)" and "1.7-2.2 (mostly C's)" separately	WA YRBS N (%, 95%CI)	OSPI Achievement Testing N (%)	Are the two significantly different, i.e. does 95% CI for WA data include OSPI figure?
A. 3.7-40, "mostly A's"	159 (18.4%+/-4.5)	9472 (17.5%)	n.s.
B. 3.3-3.6, "mostly B's and A's"	230 (26.6%+/-3.1)	13692 (25.3%)	n.s.
C. 2.7-3.2, "mostly B's"	222 (25.7%+/-3.0)	12178 (22.5%)	$p < .05$
D. 2.3-2.6, "mostly B's and C's"	158 (18.3%+/-3.1)	9697(17.9%)	n.s.
E. 1.3-2.2, "mostly C's or mostly C's and D's"	76 (8.8%+/-2.4)	4936+2728=7664 (14.2%)	$p < .05$
F. 0.7-1.2 "mostly D's"	11 (1.3%+/-0.8)	714 (1.3%)	n.s.
G. < 0.7 "lower than mostly D's"	7 (0.8%+/-0.6)	326 (0.6%)	n.s.
H. N/A	2 (0.2%+/-0.3)	244 (0.5%)	n.s.
Total %	865(100%)	54,131 (100%)	

Q79. About how many hours a week do you work at a job outside your home?

WA-YRBS Q79	WA YRBS N (%, 95% CI)	OSPI Achievement Testing N (%)	Are the two significantly different, i.e. does 95% CI for WA data include OSPI figure?
A. Do not work	343 (39.5%+/-4.1)	21318 (39.5%)	n.s.
B. 4 hours or less	79 (9.1%+/-2.3)	5316 (9.8%)	n.s.
C. 5-10 hours	123 (14.2%+/-1.9)	6841 (12.7%)	n.s.
D. 11-20 hours	214 (24.7%+/-3.0)	13205 (24.5%)	n.s.
E. 21-30 hours	80 (9.2%+/-2.0)	5702 (10.6%)	n.s.
F. 31-40 hours	24 (2.8%+/-1.1)	1171 (2.2%)	n.s.
G. More than 40	5 (0.6%+/-0.5)	457 (0.8%)	n.s
Total %	868(100%)	54010 (100%)	

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q1. How old are you?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
12 years old or younger	N	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	3	3	15
	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.3	± 0.2	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.2	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 0.3	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.5	± 0.2
13 years old	N	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	6
	%	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
	95% CI	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.8	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.1
14 years old	N	152	135	287	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	293
	%	27.1	22.2	24.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 4.2	± 3.5	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 0.3	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 2.1
15 years old	N	370	410	781	163	115	279	2	3	5	0	0	0	1081
	%	66.1	67.3	66.7	30.6	20.5	25.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2
	95% CI	± 4.7	± 4.0	± 3.3	± 4.7	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 4.2
16 years old	N	34	55	90	340	392	733	154	116	270	5	4	9	1114
	%	6.1	9.0	7.7	63.9	69.8	66.9	30.3	22.9	26.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	28.0
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 4.5	± 3.5	± 3.2	± 4.0	± 3.7	± 2.9	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 3.4
17 years old	N	2	2	4	24	46	70	316	349	667	109	74	183	930
	%	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.5	8.2	6.4	62.2	69.0	65.5	32.2	24.5	28.5	23.4
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.3	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 1.7	± 4.7	± 3.2	± 2.9	± 5.7	± 5.8	± 4.0	± 3.4
18 years old or older	N	1	5	6	4	6	10	34	35	69	222	221	444	540
	%	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	65.7	73.2	69.3	13.6
	95% CI	± 0.3	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 2.2	± 2.4	± 1.8	± 5.9	± 6.1	± 4.3	± 2.7
TOTAL	N	560	609	1171	532	562	1096	508	506	1018	338	302	641	3979

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q2. What is your sex? Q3. What is your grade? (Not including cases with missing data on either sex or grade.)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
	N	561	610	1171	532	565	1097	508	508	1016	339	302	641	3925
	%	47.9	52.1	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	100.0
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.9	N/A	± 4.5	± 4.5	N/A	± 3.9	± 3.9	N/A	± 4.6	± 4.6	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N	561	610	1171	532	565	1097	508	508	1016	339	302	641	3925

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q4. How do you describe yourself? (Select one or more responses)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
American Indian or Alaskan Native	N	11	11	22	4	11	15	5	6	11	4	4	8	68
	%	2.2	2.0	2.1	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 0.6
Asian	N	12	24	36	23	20	43	22	18	40	9	17	26	151
	%	2.4	4.4	3.4	5.1	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.1	4.6	2.9	6.4	4.5	4.3
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 2.5	± 1.7	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 1.7	± 2.4	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 1.7	± 4.2	± 2.5	± 1.2
Black or African-American	N	10	21	31	9	16	26	14	15	31	4	3	7	101
	%	2.0	3.8	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.9
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 1.2	± 1.1	± 1.1
Hispanic or Latino	N	34	53	87	22	17	39	20	18	39	10	10	20	189
	%	6.7	9.6	8.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	5.4
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 6.0	± 4.8	± 2.4	± 2.2	± 2.0	± 2.3	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 2.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	N	9	6	15	10	7	17	6	11	17	2	10	12	63
	%	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.9	0.6	3.8	2.1	1.8
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 1.6	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 3.3	± 2.1	± 0.7
White	N	393	396	790	356	384	741	340	341	682	266	210	477	2702
	%	77.1	72.0	74.4	78.8	80.2	79.4	78.2	78.2	77.9	85.5	79.2	82.7	77.3
	95% CI	± 5.6	± 7.2	± 6.0	± 5.8	± 4.5	± 4.5	± 6.3	± 5.7	± 5.1	± 4.6	± 5.7	± 4.3	± 3.7
Multiple-Hispanic	N	11	12	23	7	6	13	13	9	22	6	3	9	68
	%	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.9
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 1.5	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 0.5
Multiple-Non-hispanic	N	30	27	58	21	18	39	15	18	33	10	8	18	153
	%	5.9	4.9	5.5	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	4.4
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 2.0	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 2.8	± 1.7	± 0.8
TOTAL	N	510	550	1062	452	479	933	435	436	875	311	265	577	3495

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q5. Percentage of students who are at risk becoming overweight (defined as at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
At risk for overweight (top 5-15% BMI)	N	65	86	151	57	94	151	47	77	124	35	36	71	504
	%	12.6	14.7	13.7	11.5	17.5	14.6	10.2	15.8	13.1	11.1	12.5	11.8	13.5
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 2.4	± 3.0	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 4.0	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 1.1
Not at risk for overweight	N	450	499	949	438	444	882	413	409	822	279	252	531	3217
	%	87.4	85.3	86.3	88.5	82.5	85.4	89.8	84.2	86.9	88.9	87.5	88.2	86.5
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 2.4	± 3.0	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 4.0	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 1.1
TOTAL	N	515	585	1100	495	538	1033	460	486	946	314	288	602	3721

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q6. Percentage of students who are overweight (defined as at or above the 95th percentile by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1).

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Overweight (top 5% BMI)	N	24	56	80	22	49	71	27	50	77	17	23	40	274
	%	4.7	9.6	7.3	4.4	9.1	6.9	5.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	8.0	6.6	7.4
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 2.8	± 1.6	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 3.1	± 3.6	± 2.5	± 1.1
Not overweight	N	491	529	1020	473	489	962	433	436	869	297	265	562	3447
	%	95.3	90.4	92.7	95.6	90.9	93.1	94.1	89.7	91.9	94.6	92.0	93.4	92.6
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 2.8	± 1.6	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 3.1	± 3.6	± 2.5	± 1.1
TOTAL	N	515	585	1100	495	538	1033	460	486	946	314	288	602	3721

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q7. When you rode a motorcycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not ride a motorcycle during the past 12 months	N	402	329	733	371	279	650	365	275	641	239	187	426	2488
	%	77.8	58.5	67.8	80.5	58.1	68.9	83.1	61.7	72.1	76.1	68.5	72.4	69.5
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 5.4	± 4.0	± 4.4	± 6.0	± 4.4	± 5.4	± 6.2	± 5.4	± 4.5	± 6.1	± 4.3	± 3.4
Never wore a helmet	N	12	59	71	10	39	49	10	43	53	11	21	33	218
	%	2.3	10.5	6.6	2.2	8.1	5.2	2.3	9.6	6.0	3.5	7.7	5.6	6.1
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 2.8	± 1.5	± 1.4	± 2.6	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 2.6	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 3.1	± 2.0	± 0.9
Rarely wore a helmet	N	13	15	28	4	21	25	3	14	18	4	5	9	82
	%	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.9	4.4	2.7	0.7	3.1	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.3
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 2.3	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 1.7	± 0.9	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 0.6
Sometimes wore a helmet	N	11	23	34	6	18	25	4	7	12	2	7	9	83
	%	2.1	4.1	3.1	1.3	3.8	2.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.6	2.6	1.5	2.3
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 0.9	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 0.6
Most of the time wore a helmet	N	19	35	54	10	43	53	5	30	35	10	15	25	174
	%	3.7	6.2	5.0	2.2	9.0	5.6	1.1	6.7	3.9	3.2	5.5	4.3	4.9
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 1.2	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 3.2	± 1.9	± 1.8	± 2.6	± 1.6	± 1.1
Always wore a helmet	N	60	101	161	60	80	141	52	77	130	48	38	86	533
	%	11.6	18.0	14.9	13.0	16.7	15.0	11.8	17.3	14.6	15.3	13.9	14.6	14.9
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 2.8	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 3.9	± 4.0	± 3.2	± 4.3	± 3.6	± 3.1	± 1.9
TOTAL	N	517	562	1081	461	480	943	439	446	889	314	273	588	3578

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q8. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months	N	118	70	189	161	102	263	219	145	365	141	79	220	1052
	%	21.3	11.5	16.2	30.5	18.3	24.2	43.7	28.7	36.1	41.7	26.4	34.5	26.4
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 3.6	± 2.9	± 5.0	± 3.0	± 3.2	± 5.2	± 3.9	± 3.6	± 6.0	± 5.4	± 4.4	± 2.3
Never wore a helmet	N	246	319	565	185	263	449	158	227	387	115	152	268	1713
	%	44.3	52.6	48.5	35.0	47.3	41.3	31.5	45.0	38.3	34.0	50.8	42.0	43.0
	95% CI	± 6.5	± 6.2	± 5.6	± 6.2	± 5.2	± 4.8	± 5.3	± 4.4	± 4.2	± 5.0	± 6.6	± 4.9	± 3.4
Rarely wore a helmet	N	45	49	94	39	51	90	37	36	73	20	15	35	301
	%	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.4	9.2	8.3	7.4	7.1	7.2	5.9	5.0	5.5	7.6
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 2.7	± 3.0	± 2.3	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 2.2	± 1.6	± 0.9
Sometimes wore a helmet	N	51	48	99	44	39	83	22	25	47	13	9	22	258
	%	9.2	7.9	8.5	8.3	7.0	7.6	4.4	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.0	3.4	6.5
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 1.6	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 1.9	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 1.0
Most of the time wore a helmet	N	49	64	114	54	47	101	26	33	60	15	18	33	311
	%	8.8	10.5	9.8	10.2	8.5	9.3	5.2	6.5	5.9	4.4	6.0	5.2	7.8
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.7	± 3.3	± 2.7	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 2.8	± 2.5	± 2.1	± 1.4
Always wore a helmet	N	46	57	103	45	54	100	39	39	78	34	26	60	345
	%	8.3	9.4	8.8	8.5	9.7	9.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	10.1	8.7	9.4	8.7
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 2.7	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 2.5	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 4.6	± 3.4	± 3.4	± 1.5
TOTAL	N	555	607	1164	528	556	1086	501	505	1010	338	299	638	3980

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q9. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Never	N	23	28	51	5	28	33	9	29	39	8	16	25	154
	%	4.1	4.6	4.4	0.9	5.0	3.0	1.8	5.7	3.9	2.4	5.3	3.9	3.9
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 2.0	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 0.7
Rarely	N	35	59	94	36	37	73	21	41	62	15	33	48	289
	%	6.3	9.8	8.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	4.2	8.1	6.1	4.5	10.9	7.5	7.2
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.7	± 1.7	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 1.7	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 3.5	± 2.3	± 0.9
Sometimes	N	67	72	139	48	69	117	49	64	113	28	37	65	448
	%	12.0	11.9	12.0	9.1	12.3	10.7	9.7	12.7	11.2	8.3	12.3	10.2	11.2
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.5	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 3.1	± 2.1	± 2.7	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 2.7	± 4.3	± 2.9	± 1.4
Most of the time	N	192	180	373	183	174	357	132	124	258	79	73	152	1167
	%	34.5	29.9	32.1	34.5	31.0	32.6	26.2	24.6	25.5	23.4	24.2	23.8	29.2
	95% CI	± 3.5	± 3.7	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 4.2	± 2.8	± 3.8	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 4.7	± 4.4	± 3.3	± 1.6
Always	N	240	264	505	258	254	514	293	247	541	207	143	350	1937
	%	43.1	43.8	43.5	48.7	45.2	47.0	58.1	48.9	53.4	61.4	47.4	54.7	48.5
	95% CI	± 3.7	± 4.5	± 3.3	± 3.6	± 5.2	± 3.7	± 4.7	± 5.2	± 3.9	± 7.1	± 6.9	± 6.3	± 2.6
TOTAL	N	557	603	1162	530	562	1094	504	505	1013	337	302	640	3995

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q10/Q11. During the past 30 days, did you ride in a car or other vehicle when the driver (you or someone else) had been using alcohol? (combined item)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
No	N	369	423	794	377	366	744	368	315	684	235	187	422	2674
	%	66.2	70.1	68.3	71.4	65.5	68.3	72.4	62.5	67.4	70.6	62.1	66.5	67.3
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.1	± 3.1	± 4.4	± 4.6	± 3.7	± 4.7	± 4.6	± 3.3	± 7.4	± 7.8	± 6.1	± 2.4
Yes	N	188	180	368	151	193	345	140	189	331	98	114	213	1298
	%	33.8	29.9	31.7	28.6	34.5	31.7	27.6	37.5	32.6	29.4	37.9	33.5	32.7
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.1	± 3.1	± 4.4	± 4.6	± 3.7	± 4.7	± 4.6	± 3.3	± 7.4	± 7.8	± 6.1	± 2.4
TOTAL	N	557	603	1162	528	559	1089	508	504	1015	333	301	635	3972

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q12. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	469	377	848	424	323	748	407	315	724	287	206	493	2862
	%	91.1	69.2	79.8	93.4	69.8	81.4	93.6	72.2	82.8	93.2	79.5	86.8	82.0
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 2.2	± 4.2	± 2.7	± 2.3	± 4.8	± 3.2	± 2.9	± 5.7	± 3.2	± 1.6
1 day	N	9	47	56	11	22	33	6	14	20	6	6	12	123
	%	1.7	8.6	5.3	2.4	4.8	3.6	1.4	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.5
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 2.3	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.0	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 1.4	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 0.6
2 or 3 days	N	12	33	45	2	34	36	7	28	35	1	8	10	128
	%	2.3	6.1	4.2	0.4	7.3	3.9	1.6	6.4	4.0	0.3	3.1	1.8	3.7
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 0.6	± 2.0	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 2.2	± 1.2	± 0.6	± 1.8	± 1.0	± 0.7
4 or 5 days	N	4	17	21	0	10	10	0	13	13	0	8	8	53
	%	0.8	3.1	2.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.4	1.5
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 1.8	± 0.9	N/A	± 1.5	± 0.7	N/A	± 2.1	± 1.1	N/A	± 1.8	± 0.9	± 0.5
6 or more days	N	21	71	92	17	74	92	15	66	82	14	31	45	325
	%	4.1	13.0	8.7	3.7	16.0	10.0	3.4	15.1	9.4	4.5	12.0	7.9	9.3
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 3.7	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 3.7	± 2.3	± 2.4	± 4.2	± 2.5	± 1.2
TOTAL	N	515	545	1062	454	463	919	435	436	874	308	259	568	3491

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q13. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	541	545	1088	519	503	1023	493	449	945	330	268	599	3726
	%	97.8	90.8	94.2	99.6	91.6	95.4	98.8	91.6	95.3	98.8	90.8	95.1	94.8
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 1.2	± 0.5	± 2.9	± 1.7	± 0.9	± 2.4	± 1.3	± 1.8	± 3.2	± 1.7	± 0.8
1 day	N	5	20	25	1	12	13	4	16	20	0	10	10	69
	%	0.9	3.3	2.2	0.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	3.3	2.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	1.8
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 1.6	± 0.9	N/A	± 1.9	± 0.9	± 0.4
2 or 3 days	N	1	15	16	0	10	10	2	10	12	0	8	8	48
	%	0.2	2.5	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 1.5	± 0.8	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 1.3	± 0.7	N/A	± 1.8	± 0.8	± 0.4
4 or 5 days	N	3	2	5	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	1	1	15
	%	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.8	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.6	± 0.3	± 0.2
6 or more days	N	3	18	21	1	19	21	0	11	11	4	8	12	74
	%	0.5	3.0	1.8	0.2	3.5	2.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.2	2.7	1.9	1.9
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 1.8	± 1.0	N/A	± 1.3	± 0.6	± 1.8	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	553	600	1155	521	549	1072	499	490	992	334	295	630	3932

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	534	530	1066	506	473	980	483	428	913	319	257	576	3601
	%	96.7	89.4	92.9	97.3	86.8	91.8	97.4	87.7	92.5	97.0	88.3	92.8	92.3
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 3.1	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 3.5	± 2.3	± 2.2	± 4.2	± 2.5	± 1.3
1 day	N	4	11	15	6	18	24	2	8	10	1	9	10	61
	%	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.1	1.6	1.6
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 2.2	± 1.1	± 0.4
2 or 3 days	N	2	21	23	0	10	10	0	9	9	0	5	6	51
	%	0.4	3.5	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.0	1.3
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 1.6	± 0.9	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.5	N/A	± 1.4	± 0.7	N/A	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 0.4
4 or 5 days	N	2	4	6	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	3	3	19
	%	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.4	N/A	± 1.0	± 0.5	N/A	± 0.9	± 0.5	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.5	± 0.2
6 or more days	N	10	27	37	8	39	48	11	39	51	9	17	26	171
	%	1.8	4.6	3.2	1.5	7.2	4.5	2.2	8.0	5.2	2.7	5.8	4.2	4.4
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 1.3	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 3.0	± 1.8	± 2.2	± 2.9	± 1.9	± 0.9
TOTAL	N	552	593	1147	520	545	1067	496	488	987	329	291	621	3903

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q15. During the past 30 days, how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	509	567	1078	495	524	1021	469	473	945	321	285	606	3725
	%	91.4	93.7	92.6	93.6	93.2	93.4	92.9	93.8	93.3	95.3	95.3	95.1	93.3
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 2.1	± 2.2	± 2.4	± 1.6	± 2.8	± 2.1	± 1.8	± 2.8	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 1.2
1 day	N	27	15	42	18	8	26	19	14	33	7	5	13	118
	%	4.8	2.5	3.6	3.4	1.4	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.0
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.9	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 0.6
2 or 3 days	N	11	8	19	8	11	19	8	4	13	5	4	9	62
	%	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.7	± 1.2	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.4
4 or 5 days	N	3	5	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	21
	%	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.2
6 or more days	N	7	10	17	5	16	21	6	12	18	3	4	7	67
	%	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.9	2.8	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.7
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	557	605	1164	529	562	1093	505	504	1013	337	299	637	3993

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q16. How much of the time do you feel unsafe or afraid while at school?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Never	N	287	384	672	253	373	628	262	365	629	224	232	456	2439
	%	51.3	63.1	57.4	47.6	66.3	57.2	51.7	72.1	61.8	66.3	77.1	71.3	60.9
	95% CI	± 4.8	± 3.8	± 3.4	± 5.4	± 4.5	± 4.0	± 5.1	± 4.3	± 3.8	± 6.0	± 6.2	± 4.7	± 2.7
Rarely	N	181	165	347	210	124	334	155	92	249	81	52	134	1081
	%	32.4	27.1	29.7	39.5	22.0	30.4	30.6	18.2	24.5	24.0	17.3	20.9	27.0
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.6	± 2.2	± 5.2	± 3.4	± 3.6	± 4.2	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 5.1	± 5.0	± 3.8	± 1.9
Sometimes	N	73	44	117	59	44	103	69	28	97	22	11	33	351
	%	13.1	7.2	10.0	11.1	7.8	9.4	13.6	5.5	9.5	6.5	3.7	5.2	8.8
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 2.2	± 2.3	± 3.1	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 3.0	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 2.7	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 1.3
Most of the time	N	11	8	19	5	7	12	15	11	26	6	2	8	66
	%	2.0	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.6
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.4
All the time	N	7	8	15	5	15	20	6	10	16	5	4	9	65
	%	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 1.9	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	559	609	1170	532	563	1097	507	506	1017	338	301	640	4002

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q17. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	341	283	626	360	257	618	346	276	624	267	184	451	2358
	%	66.3	52.1	59.1	78.3	54.1	66.0	78.8	64.2	71.5	85.6	68.1	77.4	66.9
	95% CI	± 4.7	± 4.7	± 3.9	± 2.9	± 5.0	± 3.3	± 4.3	± 4.4	± 3.6	± 4.4	± 6.5	± 4.1	± 2.4
1 time	N	85	102	187	49	86	135	48	68	116	22	44	66	510
	%	16.5	18.8	17.7	10.7	18.1	14.4	10.9	15.8	13.3	7.1	16.3	11.3	14.5
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 2.8	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 3.4	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 2.4	± 3.8	± 2.0	± 1.2
2 or 3 times	N	57	80	137	26	75	101	29	49	79	16	21	37	368
	%	11.1	14.7	12.9	5.7	15.8	10.8	6.6	11.4	9.0	5.1	7.8	6.3	10.4
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 3.2	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 3.5	± 2.0	± 2.9	± 3.1	± 2.2	± 1.2
4 or 5 times	N	8	20	28	12	18	30	9	9	18	2	8	10	90
	%	1.6	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.6	3.0	1.7	2.6
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 2.1	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 0.6
6 or 7 times	N	6	13	19	8	7	15	0	7	8	0	2	2	44
	%	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 1.1	± 0.8	N/A	± 1.6	± 0.9	N/A	± 1.0	± 0.5	± 0.4
8 or 9 times	N	3	7	10	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	5	19
	%	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.5
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.4	± 0.3	N/A	± 0.6	± 0.3	± 0.6	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 0.3
10 or 11 times	N	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
	%	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	95% CI	N/A	± 0.5	± 0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.6	± 0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.1
12 or more times	N	14	36	50	4	31	36	7	17	24	4	8	12	130
	%	2.7	6.6	4.7	0.9	6.5	3.8	1.6	4.0	2.7	1.3	3.0	2.1	3.7
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 2.6	± 1.7	± 0.8	± 2.4	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 2.0	± 1.2	± 1.9	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 0.8
TOTAL	N	514	543	1059	460	475	937	439	430	873	312	270	583	3523

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q18. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	493	518	1013	453	445	900	426	421	850	306	256	562	3387
	%	95.5	93.2	94.3	98.3	93.5	95.8	96.6	95.7	96.0	97.5	94.8	96.1	95.4
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 2.6	± 2.3	± 1.9	± 0.8
1 time	N	15	23	38	6	13	19	13	8	21	4	8	12	92
	%	2.9	4.1	3.5	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.6
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.1	± 1.9	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 0.6
2 or 3 times	N	4	7	11	2	8	10	1	6	8	0	3	3	34
	%	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.0
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 1.1	± 0.7	N/A	± 1.5	± 0.7	± 0.4
4 or 5 times	N	2	3	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	9
	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.2	± 0.6	N/A	± 0.5	± 0.2
6 or more times	N	2	5	7	0	9	9	0	5	5	3	3	6	30
	%	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.8	± 0.5	N/A	± 1.4	± 0.7	N/A	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 1.1	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	516	556	1074	461	476	939	441	440	885	314	270	585	3552

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	494	449	945	497	447	945	474	420	896	322	252	575	3422
	%	88.8	75.7	82.1	94.0	80.0	86.7	93.5	84.7	89.0	95.5	84.3	90.3	86.2
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 4.6	± 3.2	± 2.1	± 4.1	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 3.7	± 2.3	± 3.1	± 4.8	± 3.0	± 1.9
1 time	N	41	78	119	23	56	79	24	44	69	8	31	39	316
	%	7.4	13.2	10.3	4.3	10.0	7.2	4.7	8.9	6.9	2.4	10.4	6.1	8.0
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 1.6	± 3.2	± 1.9	± 1.8	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 1.6	± 3.7	± 2.1	± 1.1
2 or 3 times	N	10	42	52	7	30	37	9	21	31	3	9	12	138
	%	1.8	7.1	4.5	1.3	5.4	3.4	1.8	4.2	3.1	0.9	3.0	1.9	3.5
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 2.1	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 1.2	± 1.1	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 2.0	± 1.2	± 0.8
4 or 5 times	N	3	9	12	1	8	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	24
	%	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.5	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.2
6 or more times	N	8	15	23	1	18	20	0	8	8	4	7	11	68
	%	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.2	3.2	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.7
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 0.4	± 1.8	± 1.0	N/A	± 1.3	± 0.6	± 1.8	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 0.6
TOTAL	N	556	593	1151	529	559	1090	507	496	1007	337	299	637	3968

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q20. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	69	60	129	72	79	151	83	79	163	48	58	107	560
	%	12.3	10.0	11.1	13.6	14.1	13.8	16.4	15.8	16.1	14.2	19.3	16.7	14.1
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 3.5	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 3.1	± 2.6	± 1.8	± 4.3	± 4.3	± 3.3	± 1.2
No	N	490	541	1033	458	481	941	423	422	847	291	243	534	3425
	%	87.7	90.0	88.9	86.4	85.9	86.2	83.6	84.2	83.9	85.8	80.7	83.3	85.9
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 3.5	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 3.1	± 2.6	± 1.8	± 4.3	± 4.3	± 3.3	± 1.2
TOTAL	N	559	601	1162	530	560	1092	506	501	1010	339	301	641	3985

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q21 Which of these best describes your involvement with gangs?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I have never been in a gang and I don't hang out with any gang members	N	392	407	801	414	367	782	385	347	735	281	207	488	2855
	%	70.1	67.4	68.8	78.3	65.5	71.7	75.8	69.3	72.6	83.4	68.5	76.3	71.5
	95% CI	± 5.4	± 4.7	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 5.5	± 4.1	± 4.6	± 4.6	± 3.9	± 5.6	± 6.1	± 4.5	± 2.8
I have never been in a gang, but I hang out with some gang members	N	147	155	302	102	132	234	106	103	209	47	58	105	873
	%	26.3	25.7	25.9	19.3	23.6	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.6	13.9	19.2	16.4	21.9
	95% CI	± 5.2	± 4.2	± 3.9	± 3.4	± 4.1	± 3.1	± 4.1	± 3.8	± 3.2	± 5.2	± 4.7	± 3.4	± 2.3
I have never been in a gang, but I'd like to be	N	2	7	9	2	11	13	5	12	18	1	4	5	49
	%	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.3
I am in a gang	N	7	20	27	2	29	32	2	16	18	5	20	26	107
	%	1.3	3.3	2.3	0.4	5.2	2.9	0.4	3.2	1.8	1.5	6.6	4.1	2.7
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.6	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 2.5	± 1.5	± 0.5	± 1.8	± 1.0	± 1.9	± 3.2	± 1.9	± 0.7
I am in a gang, but I'd like to get out	N	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	8
	%	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	95% CI	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	± 0.4	± 0.3	± 0.3	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.1
I used to be in a gang, but I got out	N	11	13	24	8	20	28	9	21	30	3	13	16	99
	%	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	3.6	2.6	1.8	4.2	3.0	0.9	4.3	2.5	2.5
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.1	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 2.9	± 1.4	± 0.6
TOTAL	N	559	604	1165	529	560	1091	508	501	1013	337	302	640	3991

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q22. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	192	135	328	172	114	287	176	141	318	122	55	178	1141
	%	34.2	22.4	28.1	32.5	20.5	26.4	34.6	28.2	31.4	36.2	18.3	27.9	28.7
	95% CI	± 3.5	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 4.8	± 3.1	± 3.2	± 4.3	± 3.8	± 3.3	± 5.4	± 5.4	± 4.1	± 1.8
No	N	369	468	838	358	443	802	332	359	694	215	246	461	2840
	%	65.8	77.6	71.9	67.5	79.5	73.6	65.4	71.8	68.6	63.8	81.7	72.1	71.3
	95% CI	± 3.5	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 4.8	± 3.1	± 3.2	± 4.3	± 3.8	± 3.3	± 5.4	± 5.4	± 4.1	± 1.8
TOTAL	N	561	603	1166	530	557	1089	508	500	1012	337	301	639	3981

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q23. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	160	82	242	118	61	180	112	75	188	64	39	104	734
	%	29.6	14.3	21.7	23.2	11.5	17.3	22.9	15.9	19.5	19.4	13.6	16.9	19.2
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 3.7	± 2.7	± 2.7	± 3.6	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 4.6	± 4.4	± 3.7	± 1.6
No	N	380	491	873	391	471	863	378	397	777	266	247	513	3080
	%	70.4	85.7	78.3	76.8	88.5	82.7	77.1	84.1	80.5	80.6	86.4	83.1	80.8
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 3.7	± 2.7	± 2.7	± 3.6	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 4.6	± 4.4	± 3.7	± 1.6
TOTAL	N	540	573	1115	509	532	1043	490	472	965	330	286	617	3814

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q24. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	137	66	203	94	64	159	83	70	154	47	33	81	617
	%	24.6	11.1	17.6	17.9	11.5	14.7	16.5	14.1	15.4	13.9	11.1	12.7	15.6
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 2.3	± 3.8	± 2.2	± 2.1	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 2.0	± 4.2	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 1.2
No	N	420	531	953	432	492	925	420	426	848	290	265	555	3340
	%	75.4	88.9	82.4	82.1	88.5	85.3	83.5	85.9	84.6	86.1	88.9	87.3	84.4
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 2.3	± 3.8	± 2.2	± 2.1	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 2.0	± 4.2	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 1.2
TOTAL	N	557	597	1156	526	556	1084	503	496	1002	337	298	636	3957

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q25. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	422	471	895	421	429	850	415	385	803	280	236	516	3121
	%	85.3	95.9	90.6	92.1	94.5	93.3	92.6	93.4	92.9	94.6	95.5	95.0	92.4
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 1.9	± 1.9	± 2.8	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 2.3	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 2.9	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 1.2
1 time	N	39	7	46	20	9	29	18	16	35	6	1	7	120
	%	7.9	1.4	4.7	4.4	2.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.0	0.4	1.3	3.6
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 1.2	± 1.3	± 1.8	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 0.7
2 or 3 times	N	29	6	35	12	5	17	11	4	15	5	3	8	78
	%	5.9	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 0.9	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 0.9	± 1.4	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.6
4 or 5 times	N	2	2	4	0	3	3	2	1	3	0	1	1	12
	%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.3	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.2
6 or more times	N	3	5	8	4	8	12	2	6	8	5	6	11	45
	%	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.3
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	495	491	988	457	454	911	448	412	864	296	247	543	3376

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q26. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months	N	417	465	884	415	421	836	412	383	798	276	231	507	3078
	%	84.4	94.7	89.6	90.6	92.7	91.6	91.8	91.4	91.6	93.9	93.9	93.9	91.1
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 1.8	± 1.9	± 3.0	± 2.4	± 1.9	± 2.3	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 3.1	± 2.9	± 2.3	± 1.2
Yes	N	21	8	29	13	16	30	14	12	26	8	8	16	107
	%	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.2
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 1.2	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 1.1	± 2.4	± 2.5	± 1.9	± 0.7
No	N	56	18	74	30	17	47	23	24	47	10	7	17	194
	%	11.3	3.7	7.5	6.6	3.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.4	3.4	2.8	3.1	5.7
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 0.9
TOTAL	N	494	491	987	458	454	913	449	419	871	294	246	540	3379

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q27. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I have never smoked a whole cigarette	N	258	298	557	271	244	516	222	201	424	139	105	244	1773
	%	49.0	52.2	50.6	53.5	46.4	49.9	46.3	42.6	44.4	43.0	37.5	40.4	47.0
	95% CI	± 7.2	± 4.9	± 4.8	± 3.8	± 6.2	± 4.1	± 6.4	± 5.3	± 4.7	± 7.3	± 8.1	± 5.7	± 3.1
8 years old or younger	N	27	44	71	15	45	61	11	26	37	11	20	32	213
	%	5.1	7.7	6.5	3.0	8.6	5.9	2.3	5.5	3.9	3.4	7.1	5.3	5.6
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 1.9	± 1.7	± 1.7	± 2.9	± 1.8	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 2.3	± 3.9	± 2.4	± 0.9
9 or 10 years old	N	50	48	98	28	40	68	21	38	60	5	18	23	257
	%	9.5	8.4	8.9	5.5	7.6	6.6	4.4	8.1	6.3	1.5	6.4	3.8	6.8
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 1.9	± 2.4	± 2.3	± 1.8	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 1.1
11 or 12 years old	N	82	78	161	70	76	146	66	64	131	43	28	71	523
	%	15.6	13.7	14.6	13.8	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.3	10.0	11.8	13.9
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 2.2	± 2.4	± 2.7	± 3.3	± 2.1	± 3.7	± 3.7	± 3.0	± 4.5	± 3.6	± 3.3	± 1.5
13 or 14 years old	N	100	90	190	91	85	176	97	79	177	55	56	111	661
	%	19.0	15.8	17.3	17.9	16.2	17.0	20.2	16.7	18.5	17.0	20.0	18.4	17.5
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.2	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 3.6	± 3.2	± 2.8	± 4.5	± 4.3	± 3.0	± 1.3
15 or 16 years old	N	10	13	23	32	34	66	59	57	116	48	33	81	293
	%	1.9	2.3	2.1	6.3	6.5	6.4	12.3	12.1	12.1	14.9	11.8	13.4	7.8
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 2.4	± 2.3	± 1.8	± 3.3	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 3.6	± 4.6	± 2.5	± 1.1
17 years old or older	N	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	11	22	20	42	56
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	1.5
	95% CI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 3.4	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	527	571	1100	507	526	1035	480	472	956	323	280	604	3776

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q28. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	380	445	826	391	395	787	340	334	675	216	185	401	2741
	%	70.1	78.5	74.3	75.3	74.8	75.0	68.7	71.1	69.7	65.3	64.5	64.8	71.7
	95% CI	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 5.6	± 4.0	± 5.2	± 5.0	± 3.8	± 7.1	± 7.8	± 5.8	± 2.7
1 or 2 days	N	45	27	72	31	33	64	33	26	59	13	18	31	228
	%	8.3	4.8	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.1	3.9	6.3	5.0	6.0
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 3.0	± 1.8	± 0.8
3 to 5 days	N	21	19	40	20	7	27	9	18	27	10	7	17	112
	%	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.6	1.8	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.9
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 1.8	± 1.5	± 0.6
6 to 9 days	N	7	9	16	12	14	26	9	11	21	7	13	20	84
	%	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	4.5	3.2	2.2
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.4	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 1.4	± 0.4
10 to 29 days	N	46	25	72	23	32	55	47	27	75	35	26	61	267
	%	8.5	4.4	6.5	4.4	6.1	5.2	9.5	5.7	7.7	10.6	9.1	9.9	7.0
	95% CI	± 2.6	± 1.8	± 1.7	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.3	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 2.7	± 1.0
All 30 days	N	43	42	85	42	47	90	57	54	112	50	38	89	391
	%	7.9	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.9	8.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	15.1	13.2	14.4	10.2
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 3.2	± 3.4	± 2.8	± 3.8	± 3.7	± 3.1	± 5.9	± 4.4	± 4.6	± 2.1
TOTAL	N	542	567	1111	519	528	1049	495	470	969	331	287	619	3823

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q29. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	N	353	412	766	347	344	692	295	295	591	203	171	374	2470
	%	69.9	77.7	73.9	76.8	75.1	75.9	68.9	69.2	68.9	66.1	65.8	65.8	71.7
	95% CI	± 5.4	± 4.8	± 3.9	± 4.3	± 5.0	± 3.5	± 5.5	± 5.0	± 3.8	± 6.9	± 8.6	± 5.8	± 2.4
Less than 1 cigarette per day	N	37	21	58	23	29	52	20	33	53	10	17	27	193
	%	7.3	4.0	5.6	5.1	6.3	5.7	4.7	7.7	6.2	3.3	6.5	4.8	5.6
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 2.0	± 1.6	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.3	± 1.5	± 1.9	± 3.0	± 1.4	± 0.7
1 cigarette per day	N	22	21	43	24	19	43	19	14	34	15	8	23	144
	%	4.4	4.0	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.9	3.1	4.0	4.2
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 0.6
2 to 5 cigarettes per day	N	63	46	110	32	30	62	60	49	111	46	35	81	372
	%	12.5	8.7	10.6	7.1	6.6	6.8	14.0	11.5	12.9	15.0	13.5	14.3	10.8
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 2.5	± 2.4	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 3.7	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 4.1	± 4.9	± 3.4	± 1.3
6 to 10 cigarettes per day	N	17	15	32	22	19	41	21	16	37	13	14	27	140
	%	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.1
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 1.8	± 2.0	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 3.6	± 2.2	± 1.0
11 to 20 cigarettes per day	N	8	8	16	3	11	14	11	9	20	13	8	21	75
	%	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.7	2.2
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 2.3	± 0.7
More than 20 cigarettes per day	N	5	7	12	1	6	8	2	10	12	7	7	15	52
	%	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	1.5
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.8	± 1.0	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 1.7	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	505	530	1037	452	458	912	428	426	858	307	260	568	3446

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q30. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	N	353	412	766	347	342	690	295	293	589	204	170	374	2466
	%	70.6	78.3	74.5	76.8	74.8	75.7	68.8	69.1	68.7	66.9	65.4	66.1	71.9
	95% CI	± 5.2	± 4.8	± 3.6	± 4.1	± 4.9	± 3.5	± 5.5	± 4.9	± 3.8	± 7.2	± 8.5	± 6.0	± 2.4
I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station	N	3	11	14	4	16	21	14	27	41	56	48	104	185
	%	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	3.5	2.3	3.3	6.4	4.8	18.4	18.5	18.4	5.4
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 2.1	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 5.1	± 6.3	± 4.2	± 1.1
I bought them from a vending machine	N	1	1	2	0	5	5	1	3	5	0	1	1	14
	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.4	± 0.3	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 1.0	± 0.6	N/A	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.2
I gave someone else money to buy them for me	N	61	36	98	45	35	80	49	38	89	22	12	34	307
	%	12.2	6.8	9.5	10.0	7.7	8.8	11.4	9.0	10.4	7.2	4.6	6.0	8.9
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 3.2	± 3.2	± 2.4	± 3.3	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.3
I borrowed them from someone else	N	54	33	87	37	34	71	49	39	88	16	16	32	281
	%	10.8	6.3	8.5	8.2	7.4	7.8	11.4	9.2	10.3	5.2	6.2	5.7	8.2
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.5	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 2.9	± 2.2	± 1.6	± 2.8	± 3.1	± 2.0	± 0.9
I stole them	N	10	12	22	5	14	19	3	9	12	3	5	9	67
	%	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.0
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 0.6
I got them some other way	N	18	21	39	14	11	25	18	15	33	4	8	12	111
	%	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.2	3.5	3.9	1.3	3.1	2.1	3.2
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 1.1	± 0.7
TOTAL	N	500	526	1028	452	457	911	429	424	857	305	260	566	3431

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q31. When you bought cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days	N	486	501	988	434	412	846	400	372	775	226	187	413	3081
	%	94.0	89.9	91.8	94.1	86.0	89.8	90.5	85.1	87.8	73.1	69.5	71.3	86.7
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 3.6	± 2.5	± 3.8	± 3.5	± 2.8	± 6.0	± 7.2	± 5.0	± 1.7
Yes	N	7	14	21	10	23	33	18	35	54	69	63	132	250
	%	1.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	4.8	3.5	4.1	8.0	6.1	22.3	23.4	22.8	7.0
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 1.4	± 0.8	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 5.9	± 6.3	± 4.6	± 1.3
No	N	24	42	67	17	44	63	24	30	54	14	19	34	224
	%	4.6	7.5	6.2	3.7	9.2	6.7	5.4	6.9	6.1	4.5	7.1	5.9	6.3
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 1.8	± 3.3	± 2.1	± 3.0	± 2.7	± 2.0	± 3.1	± 2.9	± 2.1	± 1.0
TOTAL	N	517	557	1076	461	479	942	442	437	883	309	269	579	3555

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	501	534	1037	483	481	965	453	428	884	304	256	560	3514
	%	90.9	90.5	90.7	91.7	88.9	90.2	90.1	89.4	89.7	90.5	87.4	88.9	89.8
	95% CI	± 4.0	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 3.3	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 2.7	± 5.7	± 5.0	± 4.6	± 2.4
1 or 2 days	N	18	17	35	18	10	28	14	15	29	9	14	23	116
	%	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	3.0
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 2.5	± 1.3	± 0.6
3 to 5 days	N	6	8	14	4	10	14	10	7	17	5	4	9	55
	%	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.7	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 1.2	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.4
6 to 9 days	N	8	6	14	3	7	10	6	4	10	2	0	2	38
	%	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.0
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.8	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.5
10 to 19 days	N	9	4	13	5	8	13	4	4	8	4	5	9	43
	%	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.1
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 0.4
20 or more days	N	9	21	30	14	25	40	16	21	38	12	14	27	145
	%	1.6	3.6	2.6	2.7	4.6	3.7	3.2	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.3	3.7
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 3.1	± 2.2	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 1.9	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 2.4	± 1.4
TOTAL	N	551	590	1143	527	541	1070	503	479	986	336	293	630	3911

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q33. Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	106	105	212	82	91	173	117	104	224	85	70	156	790
	%	21.1	19.4	20.3	18.5	20.1	19.2	27.8	24.8	26.5	28.1	26.9	27.7	23.1
	95% CI	± 5.7	± 3.5	± 4.2	± 4.1	± 4.8	± 3.4	± 5.0	± 5.4	± 4.2	± 6.4	± 7.8	± 5.7	± 2.4
No	N	397	435	833	362	362	726	304	316	621	218	190	408	2633
	%	78.9	80.6	79.7	81.5	79.9	80.8	72.2	75.2	73.5	71.9	73.1	72.3	76.9
	95% CI	± 5.7	± 3.5	± 4.2	± 4.1	± 4.8	± 3.4	± 5.0	± 5.4	± 4.2	± 6.4	± 7.8	± 5.7	± 2.4
TOTAL	N	503	540	1045	444	453	899	421	420	845	303	260	564	3423

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q34. Have you ever tried to quit smoking?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I have not smoked cigarettes	N	332	377	711	331	302	634	271	282	555	199	159	358	2299
	%	64.1	67.6	66.0	71.8	63.3	67.4	61.3	64.5	62.9	63.6	58.7	61.2	64.6
	95% CI	± 6.2	± 5.1	± 4.3	± 4.1	± 5.6	± 3.4	± 5.1	± 4.4	± 3.6	± 6.1	± 7.4	± 5.0	± 2.5
Yes	N	130	135	265	96	114	210	134	110	246	86	74	160	905
	%	25.1	24.2	24.6	20.8	23.9	22.3	30.3	25.2	27.9	27.5	27.3	27.4	25.4
	95% CI	± 5.0	± 4.6	± 3.7	± 4.2	± 5.1	± 3.3	± 5.0	± 4.3	± 3.6	± 5.5	± 5.1	± 3.9	± 2.2
No	N	56	46	102	34	61	96	37	45	82	28	38	67	356
	%	10.8	8.2	9.5	7.4	12.8	10.2	8.4	10.3	9.3	8.9	14.0	11.5	10.0
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.8	± 3.5	± 2.0	± 2.3	± 3.0	± 1.8	± 3.5	± 5.0	± 2.8	± 1.2
TOTAL	N	518	558	1078	461	477	940	442	437	883	313	271	585	3560

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q35. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco or snuff, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	533	540	1075	518	457	976	495	409	907	324	243	567	3594
	%	95.0	89.6	92.2	98.1	81.5	89.5	97.4	82.8	90.2	95.9	81.3	88.9	90.1
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 1.2	± 4.4	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 4.1	± 2.4	± 3.3	± 5.7	± 3.8	± 1.7
At least 1 day	N	28	63	91	10	104	115	13	85	99	14	56	71	395
	%	5.0	10.4	7.8	1.9	18.5	10.5	2.6	17.2	9.8	4.1	18.7	11.1	9.9
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 1.2	± 4.4	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 4.1	± 2.4	± 3.3	± 5.7	± 3.8	± 1.7
TOTAL	N	561	603	1166	528	561	1091	508	494	1006	338	299	638	3989

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q36. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	479	463	944	440	358	799	399	332	734	283	181	464	2998
	%	92.3	83.0	87.5	95.0	74.6	84.6	90.5	75.1	82.8	89.6	66.5	78.8	83.8
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 3.6	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 4.3	± 2.4	± 2.8	± 4.0	± 2.5	± 3.4	± 7.1	± 4.2	± 1.6
1 or 2 days	N	30	49	79	16	62	78	32	66	99	22	55	77	343
	%	5.8	8.8	7.3	3.5	12.9	8.3	7.3	14.9	11.2	7.0	20.2	13.1	9.6
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 2.9	± 1.5	± 2.8	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 2.7	± 5.2	± 2.8	± 1.1
3 to 5 days	N	4	19	23	3	27	30	6	22	28	2	19	21	102
	%	0.8	3.4	2.1	0.6	5.6	3.2	1.4	5.0	3.2	0.6	7.0	3.6	2.9
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 2.4	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 2.1	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 3.3	± 1.8	± 0.7
6 to 9 days	N	1	9	10	2	16	18	1	5	6	3	9	12	47
	%	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	3.3	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	3.3	2.0	1.3
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 1.3	± 2.5	± 1.3	± 0.4
10 to 19 days	N	1	10	11	0	5	5	0	7	7	1	1	2	26
	%	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.5	N/A	± 1.0	± 0.5	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 0.3
20 to 29 days	N	2	1	3	0	4	4	2	5	7	0	1	1	17
	%	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 0.3	N/A	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 0.9	± 0.5	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.3	± 0.2
All 30 days	N	2	7	9	2	8	11	1	5	6	5	6	12	43
	%	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 2.0	± 1.8	± 1.5	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	519	558	1079	463	480	945	441	442	887	316	272	589	3576

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q37. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips	N	207	227	434	178	153	332	132	153	285	91	61	152	1222
	%	37.6	38.8	38.2	34.8	27.6	31.1	26.4	31.4	28.8	27.2	20.7	24.1	31.3
	95% CI	± 5.9	± 4.5	± 4.3	± 4.3	± 6.0	± 4.3	± 5.0	± 5.2	± 4.1	± 7.2	± 4.2	± 4.5	± 2.7
8 years old or younger	N	43	77	120	37	64	102	28	54	82	19	32	51	369
	%	7.8	13.2	10.6	7.2	11.6	9.6	5.6	11.1	8.3	5.7	10.9	8.1	9.4
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 2.7	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 1.9	± 2.5	± 1.5	± 3.1	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 1.1
9 or 10 years old	N	40	41	81	20	49	69	19	31	50	5	13	18	226
	%	7.3	7.0	7.1	3.9	8.8	6.5	3.8	6.4	5.0	1.5	4.4	2.9	5.8
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 2.0	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 2.7	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 2.2	± 1.2	± 0.9
11 or 12 years old	N	82	95	177	57	67	124	55	48	104	25	39	64	481
	%	14.9	16.2	15.6	11.2	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.8	10.5	7.5	13.3	10.2	12.3
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 3.4	± 4.2	± 2.9	± 1.3
13 or 14 years old	N	162	126	289	130	124	254	126	101	229	78	61	139	930
	%	29.5	21.5	25.4	25.4	22.4	23.8	25.2	20.7	23.1	23.3	20.7	22.1	23.8
	95% CI	± 4.8	± 3.5	± 3.3	± 4.4	± 4.7	± 3.4	± 4.0	± 4.2	± 3.0	± 5.0	± 5.2	± 3.8	± 1.8
15 or 16 years old	N	16	18	34	89	94	183	125	83	208	86	63	149	581
	%	2.9	3.1	3.0	17.4	17.0	17.2	25.0	17.0	21.0	25.7	21.4	23.7	14.9
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 3.8	± 3.7	± 2.9	± 4.7	± 3.7	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 4.7	± 3.3	± 2.0
17 years old or older	N	0	1	1	0	3	3	15	18	33	31	25	57	96
	%	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.0	3.7	3.3	9.3	8.5	9.0	2.5
	95% CI	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.2	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 2.6	± 3.2	± 2.0	± 0.6
TOTAL	N	550	585	1136	511	554	1067	500	488	991	335	294	630	3905

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	328	349	677	285	292	578	280	259	539	183	131	314	2146
	%	60.5	61.4	60.9	55.7	53.9	54.7	56.0	54.3	55.1	56.0	45.5	51.0	55.9
	95% CI	± 5.8	± 4.8	± 4.5	± 5.1	± 5.6	± 4.3	± 4.2	± 5.9	± 3.9	± 7.5	± 7.5	± 6.0	± 2.8
1 or 2 days	N	89	102	192	112	87	199	116	75	192	59	51	110	708
	%	16.4	18.0	17.3	21.9	16.1	18.8	23.2	15.7	19.6	18.0	17.7	17.9	18.4
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 3.7	± 2.3	± 4.4	± 2.8	± 2.4	± 3.6	± 3.0	± 2.5	± 4.3	± 4.2	± 2.9	± 1.3
3 to 5 days	N	62	46	108	60	62	122	58	63	122	45	33	78	437
	%	11.4	8.1	9.7	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.6	13.2	12.5	13.8	11.5	12.7	11.4
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 2.7	± 3.2	± 2.1	± 4.1	± 4.6	± 2.7	± 1.2
6 to 9 days	N	39	37	76	26	42	68	30	40	70	23	23	46	264
	%	7.2	6.5	6.8	5.1	7.7	6.4	6.0	8.4	7.2	7.0	8.0	7.5	6.9
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 2.0	± 3.0	± 1.7	± 3.2	± 4.3	± 2.9	± 0.9
10 to 19 days	N	16	16	32	21	36	57	14	27	41	11	33	44	181
	%	3.0	2.8	2.9	4.1	6.6	5.4	2.8	5.7	4.2	3.4	11.5	7.1	4.7
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 3.6	± 2.2	± 0.7
20 to 29 days	N	5	9	14	6	12	18	2	4	6	3	6	9	49
	%	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.3
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.4
All 30 days	N	3	9	12	2	11	14	0	9	9	3	11	15	56
	%	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	3.8	2.4	1.5
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 1.3	± 0.8	N/A	± 1.3	± 0.6	± 1.3	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	542	568	1111	512	542	1056	500	477	979	327	288	616	3841

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q39. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	416	452	870	400	382	783	378	326	706	249	173	422	2831
	%	75.0	76.1	75.6	75.6	69.0	72.2	75.0	66.4	70.7	74.1	59.2	67.1	71.7
	95% CI	± 4.9	± 3.8	± 3.7	± 4.2	± 5.9	± 4.1	± 4.0	± 5.3	± 3.6	± 7.4	± 7.0	± 6.0	± 2.6
1 day	N	46	50	96	48	45	93	55	43	98	30	30	60	354
	%	8.3	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.1	8.6	10.9	8.8	9.8	8.9	10.3	9.5	9.0
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.3	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 2.7	± 1.8	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 3.6	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 1.0
2 days	N	43	33	76	30	34	64	33	38	72	19	24	43	263
	%	7.7	5.6	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.5	7.7	7.2	5.7	8.2	6.8	6.7
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 2.0	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 2.8	± 1.6	± 2.8	± 4.2	± 2.6	± 0.9
3 to 5 days	N	26	30	56	32	36	68	21	40	61	24	22	46	237
	%	4.7	5.1	4.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	4.2	8.1	6.1	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.0
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 1.8	± 1.6	± 2.3	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 3.1	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 1.0
6 to 9 days	N	13	14	27	13	26	39	12	23	35	8	24	32	135
	%	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.7	3.6	2.4	4.7	3.5	2.4	8.2	5.1	3.4
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 3.2	± 1.8	± 0.7
10 to 19 days	N	8	9	17	3	23	26	5	12	17	3	11	14	79
	%	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.6	4.2	2.4	1.0	2.4	1.7	0.9	3.8	2.2	2.0
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 1.6	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 0.9	± 2.0	± 1.0	± 0.5
20 or more days	N	3	6	9	3	8	12	0	9	9	3	8	12	47
	%	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.9	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.6	N/A	± 1.3	± 0.6	± 1.3	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	555	594	1151	529	554	1085	504	491	998	336	292	629	3946

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	495	521	1018	440	437	878	426	406	835	306	244	550	3331
	%	95.9	94.0	95.0	96.3	93.4	94.7	96.6	94.0	95.3	98.1	90.4	94.3	94.6
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 2.9	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 2.6	± 1.6	± 2.3	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 3.4	± 2.2	± 1.0
1 or 2 days	N	15	19	34	11	15	26	14	12	26	2	9	11	102
	%	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.0	0.6	3.3	1.9	2.9
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 1.7	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 0.7
3 to 5 days	N	1	6	7	2	4	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	25
	%	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.7
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.3
6 to 9 days	N	2	2	4	1	2	3	0	4	4	0	3	3	16
	%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.8	± 0.4	N/A	± 1.2	± 0.6	± 0.2
10 to 19 days	N	1	1	2	2	4	6	0	1	1	0	2	2	14
	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.4	± 0.2	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.6	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	N/A	± 1.0	± 0.5	± 0.2
20 to 29 days	N	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
	%	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	95% CI	N/A	± 0.6	± 0.3	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.1
All 30 days	N	2	2	4	1	5	7	0	3	3	3	7	11	29
	%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.6	1.9	0.8
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 1.1	± 0.7	N/A	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	516	554	1072	457	468	927	441	432	876	312	270	583	3522

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q41. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I have never tried marijuana	N	346	366	713	329	291	621	276	252	528	169	126	295	2188
	%	62.0	60.6	61.3	62.5	52.8	57.6	54.4	51.0	52.5	50.3	42.7	46.7	55.3
	95% CI	± 6.9	± 4.7	± 4.9	± 5.2	± 6.2	± 4.7	± 6.0	± 4.0	± 4.0	± 8.9	± 7.8	± 7.0	± 3.3
8 years old or younger	N	8	25	33	11	20	32	1	16	17	4	11	15	105
	%	1.4	4.1	2.8	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	3.7	2.4	2.7
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 0.4	± 1.3	± 0.6	± 1.8	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 0.7
9 or 10 years old	N	18	32	50	9	23	32	9	14	23	4	7	11	118
	%	3.2	5.3	4.3	1.7	4.2	3.0	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.7	3.0
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 0.7
11 or 12 years old	N	63	53	116	39	41	80	23	43	67	17	21	39	318
	%	11.3	8.8	10.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	4.5	8.7	6.7	5.1	7.1	6.2	8.0
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 2.6	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 1.7	± 2.8	± 1.7	± 2.5	± 2.9	± 2.3	± 1.3
13 or 14 years old	N	105	102	208	90	115	205	98	86	187	56	54	110	720
	%	18.8	16.9	17.9	17.1	20.9	19.0	19.3	17.4	18.6	16.7	18.3	17.4	18.2
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 3.8	± 4.0	± 2.9	± 4.6	± 3.6	± 3.5	± 4.7	± 6.3	± 4.0	± 2.0
15 or 16 years old	N	18	26	44	48	61	109	94	67	161	66	57	123	445
	%	3.2	4.3	3.8	9.1	11.1	10.1	18.5	13.6	16.0	19.6	19.3	19.5	11.2
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 2.5	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 4.8	± 4.4	± 3.5	± 1.3
17 years old or older	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	22	20	19	39	62
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.2	2.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	1.6
	95% CI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	± 0.9	± 2.0	± 1.1	± 2.2	± 3.5	± 1.6	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	558	604	1164	526	551	1079	507	494	1005	336	295	632	3956

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q42. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	425	460	887	414	402	817	400	350	751	261	196	457	2962
	%	76.4	76.0	76.3	78.9	72.8	75.7	79.1	71.3	75.0	77.7	65.8	72.0	74.8
	95% CI	± 5.3	± 4.6	± 3.8	± 3.8	± 4.9	± 3.4	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 3.2	± 7.1	± 6.8	± 5.5	± 2.6
1 or 2 times	N	37	34	71	43	35	78	39	56	96	25	25	50	302
	%	6.7	5.6	6.1	8.2	6.3	7.2	7.7	11.4	9.6	7.4	8.4	7.9	7.6
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 2.3	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 2.6	± 2.7	± 1.8	± 3.5	± 3.4	± 2.7	± 0.9
3 to 9 times	N	44	34	78	26	42	68	34	25	59	27	17	44	257
	%	7.9	5.6	6.7	5.0	7.6	6.3	6.7	5.1	5.9	8.0	5.7	6.9	6.5
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 1.7	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 1.6	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 3.3	± 2.7	± 2.2	± 0.8
10 to 19 times	N	19	33	52	16	23	39	14	9	24	11	12	23	142
	%	3.4	5.5	4.5	3.0	4.2	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.6
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 2.1	± 1.4	± 1.4	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 2.2	± 2.7	± 1.6	± 0.8
20 or more times	N	31	44	75	26	50	77	19	51	71	12	48	61	295
	%	5.6	7.3	6.4	5.0	9.1	7.1	3.8	10.4	7.1	3.6	16.1	9.6	7.5
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.1	± 2.0	± 2.3	± 3.4	± 2.2	± 1.8	± 2.7	± 1.6	± 2.8	± 4.8	± 3.4	± 1.4
TOTAL	N	556	605	1163	525	552	1079	506	491	1001	336	298	635	3958

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q43. Which of these describes your use of cocaine (coke, crack or freebase)?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I have never used cocaine	N	512	561	1074	501	505	1007	473	452	928	306	259	565	3644
	%	91.4	92.7	92.0	94.7	90.2	92.3	93.5	90.9	92.2	90.5	86.9	88.7	91.4
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 2.5	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 3.1	± 2.0	± 2.1	± 2.7	± 1.8	± 3.6	± 3.9	± 2.7	± 1.3
Used 1 or 2 times in my life, but not in the past 30 days	N	26	15	42	12	22	34	16	19	36	15	22	37	153
	%	4.6	2.5	3.6	2.3	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.4	7.4	5.8	3.8
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 1.1	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 2.7	± 1.7	± 0.6
Used 3 or more times in my life, but not in the past 30 days	N	14	12	26	10	12	22	10	15	25	9	9	18	94
	%	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.4
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 0.7
Used 1 or 2 times in the past 30 days	N	2	9	11	3	8	11	5	5	10	2	0	2	36
	%	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9
	95% CI	± 0.5	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 0.8	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.3
Used 3 to 9 times in the past 30 days	N	1	2	3	0	3	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	16
	%	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 0.3	N/A	± 0.6	± 0.3	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 0.2
Used 10 or more times in the past 30 days	N	5	6	11	3	10	14	0	3	3	4	7	12	45
	%	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.1
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.7	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.3	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	560	605	1167	529	560	1091	506	497	1007	338	298	637	3988

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q44. During the past 30 days, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	518	573	1093	510	519	1030	491	468	962	326	271	597	3753
	%	92.7	94.7	93.7	96.4	92.5	94.3	97.0	94.7	95.8	96.4	90.9	93.7	94.2
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 1.6	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 1.3	± 2.6	± 4.2	± 2.6	± 0.9
1 or 2 times	N	26	17	43	13	11	24	10	12	23	8	13	21	115
	%	4.7	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.4	3.3	2.9
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 0.9	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 1.5	± 0.5
3 to 9 times	N	12	8	20	4	8	12	3	4	7	0	3	3	46
	%	2.1	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.2
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.6	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.5	± 0.3
10 or more times	N	3	7	10	2	23	26	2	10	12	4	11	16	71
	%	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	4.1	2.4	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.5	1.8
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 0.5	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 1.3	± 2.3	± 1.5	± 0.6
TOTAL	N	559	605	1166	529	561	1092	506	494	1004	338	298	637	3985

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q45. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	538	570	1110	516	517	1033	493	467	962	322	276	598	3773
	%	97.6	96.4	97.0	98.5	93.7	95.9	98.6	95.5	96.9	96.7	94.2	95.4	96.2
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 2.6	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 2.3	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 0.8
1 or 2 times	N	3	5	8	4	16	20	5	6	13	8	6	14	58
	%	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.5
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 1.7	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 0.4
3 to 9 times	N	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	10	12	0	2	2	28
	%	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.6	N/A	± 0.9	± 0.4	± 0.2
10 or more times	N	7	12	19	2	16	19	0	6	6	3	9	13	64
	%	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.4	2.9	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.6
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 1.5	± 0.9	N/A	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 1.3	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	551	591	1144	524	552	1077	500	489	993	333	293	627	3923

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q46. During your life, how many times have you used derbisol (also called wagon wheels or hope)? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	550	586	1138	523	534	1058	502	481	986	331	282	613	3871
	%	98.4	96.7	97.5	99.1	95.5	97.2	99.2	97.2	98.1	97.9	94.6	96.2	97.2
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 2.1	± 2.6	± 1.8	± 0.7
1 or 2 times	N	5	9	14	3	9	12	3	2	5	3	4	7	41
	%	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 0.3
3 to 9 times	N	1	4	5	1	3	4	0	6	6	1	6	7	22
	%	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.6
	95% CI	± 0.3	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.9	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.2
10 or more times	N	3	7	10	1	13	15	1	6	8	3	6	10	48
	%	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	2.3	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 1.3	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	559	606	1167	528	559	1089	506	495	1005	338	298	637	3982

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q47. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	544	579	1125	518	521	1040	495	464	962	331	280	611	3806
	%	97.7	97.1	97.4	98.3	94.6	96.4	97.8	95.1	96.4	98.8	95.9	97.4	96.7
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 1.1	± 2.5	± 1.2	± 0.6
At least 1 time	N	13	17	30	9	30	39	11	24	36	4	12	16	129
	%	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.7	5.4	3.6	2.2	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.1	2.6	3.3
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 1.1	± 2.5	± 1.2	± 0.6
TOTAL	N	557	596	1155	527	551	1079	506	488	998	335	292	627	3935

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q48. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	544	585	1131	522	530	1053	500	471	974	327	280	607	3839
	%	98.0	97.8	97.9	99.1	95.7	97.2	99.6	96.9	98.2	98.2	95.9	97.0	97.6
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 0.5	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.3	± 0.6
1 time	N	6	2	8	2	4	6	2	3	5	1	4	5	27
	%	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.7
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 1.6	± 0.8	± 0.2
2 or more times	N	5	11	16	3	20	24	0	12	13	5	8	14	69
	%	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.6	3.6	2.2	0.0	2.5	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.8
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.9	N/A	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	555	598	1155	527	554	1083	502	486	992	333	292	626	3935

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q49. During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold or given you an illegal drug on school property?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	169	211	381	150	209	360	143	168	312	86	101	188	1272
	%	30.2	35.3	32.8	28.4	38.1	33.4	28.4	34.4	31.3	25.7	34.5	29.9	32.3
	95% CI	± 5.5	± 4.5	± 3.9	± 5.3	± 4.3	± 3.8	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 3.0	± 5.6	± 6.6	± 5.2	± 2.2
No	N	391	387	779	378	340	719	361	321	684	248	192	440	2668
	%	69.8	64.7	67.2	71.6	61.9	66.6	71.6	65.6	68.7	74.3	65.5	70.1	67.7
	95% CI	± 5.5	± 4.5	± 3.9	± 5.3	± 4.3	± 3.8	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 3.0	± 5.6	± 6.6	± 5.2	± 2.2
TOTAL	N	560	598	1160	528	549	1079	504	489	996	334	293	628	3940

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q50. How do you describe your weight?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Very underweight	N	14	16	30	7	18	25	10	13	23	8	9	17	101
	%	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.5	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.8
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 1.3	± 3.1	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 2.3	± 2.1	± 1.6	± 0.8
Slightly underweight	N	54	94	148	45	90	135	43	79	122	23	50	73	485
	%	10.4	16.8	13.7	9.8	18.8	14.4	9.8	17.9	13.8	7.3	18.5	12.5	13.6
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 2.5	± 1.7	± 2.7	± 3.2	± 2.1	± 2.5	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 2.7	± 5.9	± 3.6	± 1.0
About the right weight	N	238	345	584	219	276	497	200	250	451	150	160	310	1877
	%	45.9	61.5	54.0	47.8	57.6	52.9	45.7	56.6	51.0	47.6	59.3	52.9	52.7
	95% CI	± 5.1	± 5.5	± 3.6	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 3.4	± 4.2	± 3.9	± 2.7	± 6.2	± 8.1	± 6.0	± 1.8
Slightly overweight	N	184	91	276	166	83	249	164	84	251	119	44	163	959
	%	35.5	16.2	25.5	36.2	17.3	26.5	37.4	19.0	28.4	37.8	16.3	27.8	26.9
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.7	± 3.2	± 5.5	± 2.7	± 3.5	± 4.1	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 4.9	± 5.6	± 4.4	± 1.5
Very overweight	N	28	15	43	21	12	33	21	16	37	15	7	23	139
	%	5.4	2.7	4.0	4.6	2.5	3.5	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	2.6	3.9	3.9
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 1.3	± 2.3	± 1.5	± 1.4	± 2.2	± 1.8	± 1.6	± 0.6
TOTAL	N	518	561	1081	458	479	939	438	442	884	315	270	586	3561

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q51. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Lose weight	N	351	147	500	316	116	433	313	99	413	204	53	257	1639
	%	62.7	24.5	43.1	60.1	21.1	40.1	62.6	20.2	41.5	60.2	18.1	40.6	41.6
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 4.8	± 2.9	± 3.7	± 4.2	± 2.8	± 2.9	± 5.4	± 4.7	± 4.4	± 1.7
Gain weight	N	30	150	180	36	173	209	23	148	171	13	80	93	673
	%	5.4	25.0	15.5	6.8	31.4	19.4	4.6	30.1	17.2	3.8	27.3	14.7	17.1
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 3.2	± 1.7	± 2.5	± 5.1	± 3.4	± 1.6	± 4.3	± 2.4	± 2.7	± 5.9	± 3.6	± 1.4
Stay the same weight	N	78	118	196	81	93	175	64	80	145	55	57	112	637
	%	13.9	19.7	16.9	15.4	16.9	16.2	12.8	16.3	14.6	16.2	19.5	17.7	16.2
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 2.1	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 3.2	± 2.0	± 3.1	± 5.6	± 2.8	± 1.0
I am not trying to do anything about my weight	N	101	184	285	93	169	262	100	164	266	67	103	171	994
	%	18.0	30.7	24.5	17.7	30.7	24.3	20.0	33.4	26.7	19.8	35.2	27.0	25.2
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.4	± 2.4	± 3.7	± 3.8	± 2.7	± 3.7	± 3.7	± 2.8	± 4.6	± 5.8	± 3.7	± 1.5
TOTAL	N	560	599	1161	526	551	1079	500	491	995	339	293	633	3943

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q52. During the past 30 days, did you do any of the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat	N	53	25	78	46	22	68	57	29	86	32	9	41	281
	%	10.2	4.5	7.2	10.0	4.6	7.2	13.0	6.6	9.8	10.2	3.3	7.0	7.9
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 1.6	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 3.5	± 2.0	± 2.1	± 3.4	± 1.9	± 1.9	± 0.8
I exercised	N	101	174	275	95	132	228	67	106	173	52	56	108	803
	%	19.4	31.3	25.5	20.7	27.7	24.3	15.3	24.2	19.7	16.6	20.8	18.5	22.6
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 4.0	± 2.2	± 3.6	± 5.1	± 3.3	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 2.9	± 3.8	± 5.3	± 3.4	± 1.6
Both A & B	N	248	92	342	204	68	272	208	78	289	155	51	206	1123
	%	47.6	16.5	31.7	44.3	14.3	29.0	47.6	17.8	32.9	49.4	19.0	35.3	31.7
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.2	± 2.6	± 4.6	± 2.9	± 3.2	± 5.5	± 3.6	± 3.6	± 5.8	± 4.8	± 4.6	± 1.7
None of the above	N	119	265	384	115	254	370	105	225	331	75	153	229	1340
	%	22.8	47.7	35.6	25.0	53.4	39.4	24.0	51.4	37.7	23.9	56.9	39.2	37.8
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 3.7	± 2.4	± 3.6	± 4.5	± 3.4	± 4.6	± 5.0	± 3.6	± 4.0	± 6.6	± 5.0	± 1.6
TOTAL	N	521	556	1079	460	476	938	437	438	879	314	269	584	3547

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q53. During the past 30 days, did you do any of the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I went without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting)	N	64	20	85	34	17	52	42	17	60	18	5	23	222
	%	12.3	3.6	7.9	7.4	3.5	5.5	9.6	3.9	6.8	5.7	1.8	3.9	6.3
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 1.5	± 1.8	± 2.3	± 1.8	± 1.5	± 2.7	± 1.5	± 1.6	± 3.1	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 0.8
I took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice. (Do not include meal replacement products such as Slim Fast.)	N	20	15	35	15	10	25	24	9	33	11	4	15	111
	%	3.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.7	5.5	2.1	3.8	3.5	1.5	2.6	3.1
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.6	± 0.7
I vomited or took laxatives	N	14	7	21	11	9	20	8	8	16	3	8	12	75
	%	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.1
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 0.9	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 2.1	± 1.4	± 0.5
Two of the above	N	19	9	28	18	7	25	22	2	25	22	4	26	105
	%	3.7	1.6	2.6	3.9	1.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.8	7.0	1.5	4.4	3.0
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 1.7	± 0.9	± 1.0	± 2.2	± 0.6	± 1.2	± 3.0	± 1.4	± 1.8	± 0.6
All of the above	N	12	6	18	6	5	11	10	9	19	2	5	7	57
	%	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.6
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 1.1	± 0.9	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 0.5
None of the above	N	391	495	887	374	432	807	331	393	726	258	245	503	2974
	%	75.2	89.7	82.6	81.7	90.0	85.9	75.7	89.7	82.6	82.2	90.4	85.8	83.9
	95% CI	± 3.7	± 3.4	± 2.8	± 4.0	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 4.1	± 3.0	± 2.4	± 4.9	± 4.1	± 3.3	± 1.5
TOTAL	N	520	552	1074	458	480	940	437	438	879	314	271	586	3544

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q54. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice or grape juice? (Do not count punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, and other fruit-flavored drinks.)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days	N	73	96	169	64	72	136	69	69	138	61	37	98	557
	%	14.1	17.4	15.8	14.2	15.3	14.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	19.5	13.9	16.9	15.8
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.4	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 3.6	± 3.7	± 2.5	± 4.9	± 5.0	± 3.2	± 1.4
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	N	176	165	342	167	139	306	167	127	297	114	84	198	1170
	%	34.1	29.9	32.0	37.0	29.4	33.1	38.3	29.3	34.0	36.4	31.5	34.1	33.2
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 4.1	± 3.0	± 3.6	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 5.2	± 3.6	± 3.1	± 5.2	± 7.0	± 4.2	± 1.7
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	N	112	121	233	92	95	187	84	87	171	56	54	110	710
	%	21.7	21.9	21.8	20.4	20.1	20.2	19.3	20.0	19.6	17.9	20.2	18.9	20.2
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.7	± 2.8	± 3.4	± 4.1	± 2.2	± 4.3	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 4.9	± 3.8	± 3.5	± 1.4
1 time per day	N	51	50	101	39	43	82	39	43	83	36	31	67	341
	%	9.9	9.1	9.4	8.6	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.9	9.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	9.7
	95% CI	± 3.4	± 2.4	± 2.4	± 2.3	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 2.9	± 2.3	± 3.9	± 3.7	± 2.8	± 1.3
2 times per day	N	54	49	104	47	45	92	39	42	81	29	34	63	341
	%	10.5	8.9	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.9	8.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	12.7	10.8	9.7
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 2.5	± 2.0	± 2.6	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 2.4	± 3.5	± 3.0	± 2.9	± 1.0
3 times per day	N	32	28	60	24	38	63	20	31	51	11	16	28	205
	%	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.3	8.1	6.8	4.6	7.1	5.8	3.5	6.0	4.8	5.8
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 2.2	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 2.9	± 2.5	± 1.9	± 0.8
4 or more times per day	N	18	43	61	18	40	59	18	35	53	6	11	17	195
	%	3.5	7.8	5.7	4.0	8.5	6.4	4.1	8.1	6.1	1.9	4.1	2.9	5.5
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 2.3	± 1.6	± 1.7	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 0.9
TOTAL	N	516	552	1070	451	472	925	436	434	874	313	267	581	3519

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q55. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit? (Do not count fruit juice.)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	N	46	61	107	45	59	105	49	54	104	31	24	55	386
	%	8.9	11.0	9.9	9.8	12.3	11.2	11.2	12.3	11.8	9.8	8.9	9.4	10.8
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 2.6	± 2.0	± 2.8	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 2.8	± 2.3	± 3.9	± 3.8	± 3.1	± 1.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	N	172	169	343	165	166	331	175	139	315	111	104	215	1230
	%	33.1	30.4	31.8	35.9	34.7	35.2	40.0	31.7	35.8	35.2	38.5	36.7	34.5
	95% CI	± 5.3	± 4.9	± 3.7	± 3.3	± 4.7	± 3.0	± 6.0	± 5.0	± 4.1	± 6.7	± 6.1	± 5.4	± 2.0
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	N	131	132	263	97	94	191	100	88	189	77	44	121	780
	%	25.2	23.7	24.4	21.1	19.6	20.3	22.8	20.0	21.5	24.4	16.3	20.6	21.9
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 3.7	± 3.9	± 2.6	± 4.4	± 4.1	± 2.7	± 5.6	± 4.0	± 3.6	± 1.5
1 time per day	N	68	59	127	58	62	120	44	58	103	37	43	80	434
	%	13.1	10.6	11.8	12.6	12.9	12.8	10.0	13.2	11.7	11.7	15.9	13.7	12.2
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 2.3	± 1.5	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.2	± 3.2	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 4.3	± 4.7	± 2.9	± 1.1
2 times per day	N	54	66	120	57	48	105	51	66	117	31	35	66	415
	%	10.4	11.9	11.1	12.4	10.0	11.2	11.6	15.0	13.3	9.8	13.0	11.3	11.7
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 2.4	± 3.1	± 1.8	± 4.0	± 2.8	± 2.6	± 3.4	± 5.9	± 4.0	± 1.4
3 times per day	N	26	30	56	24	22	47	15	18	33	17	13	31	168
	%	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.6	5.0	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.7
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 1.6	± 1.6	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 2.9	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 0.7
4 or more times per day	N	22	39	61	14	28	42	4	16	20	11	7	18	148
	%	4.2	7.0	5.7	3.0	5.8	4.5	0.9	3.6	2.3	3.5	2.6	3.1	4.2
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 1.3	± 0.8
TOTAL	N	519	556	1077	460	479	941	438	439	881	315	270	586	3561

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q56. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	N	101	154	255	91	126	218	96	128	224	53	71	124	849
	%	19.5	27.8	23.8	19.9	26.5	23.3	21.9	29.2	25.4	16.8	26.2	21.1	23.9
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 4.0	± 3.4	± 3.7	± 3.2	± 2.7	± 3.9	± 4.0	± 2.8	± 4.1	± 4.8	± 3.1	± 1.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	N	239	227	467	217	210	427	215	191	410	164	128	292	1625
	%	46.2	41.0	43.5	47.4	44.1	45.6	49.1	43.5	46.5	51.9	47.2	49.7	45.7
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.9	± 3.2	± 5.0	± 4.1	± 3.3	± 5.0	± 4.3	± 3.7	± 5.5	± 5.1	± 3.8	± 1.5
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	N	109	89	199	88	67	155	75	70	145	63	43	106	614
	%	21.1	16.1	18.5	19.2	14.1	16.6	17.1	15.9	16.5	19.9	15.9	18.0	17.3
	95% CI	± 4.8	± 2.6	± 2.9	± 4.0	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 4.2	± 3.2	± 2.8	± 4.1	± 4.1	± 3.1	± 1.5
1 time per day	N	45	53	98	43	53	96	41	38	79	28	22	51	329
	%	8.7	9.6	9.1	9.4	11.1	10.3	9.4	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.1	8.7	9.3
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 1.7	± 3.3	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 2.9	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 3.5	± 3.9	± 2.4	± 1.1
2 times per day	N	15	14	29	8	7	15	7	9	16	5	6	11	72
	%	2.9	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.0
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 1.2	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 0.5
3 times per day	N	4	7	11	5	2	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	22
	%	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.6	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.6	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.3
4 or more times per day	N	4	10	14	6	11	17	2	3	5	2	1	3	42
	%	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	517	554	1073	458	476	936	438	439	881	316	271	588	3553

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q57. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes? (Do not count french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips.)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	N	135	162	297	120	118	239	129	104	234	96	69	165	958
	%	26.3	29.3	27.8	26.0	24.7	25.4	29.6	23.9	26.7	30.5	25.6	28.2	27.0
	95% CI	± 4.7	± 4.9	± 4.0	± 4.2	± 3.9	± 3.1	± 4.3	± 5.0	± 3.6	± 4.8	± 5.3	± 3.7	± 1.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	N	305	275	582	274	244	518	247	244	492	169	143	312	1939
	%	59.3	49.8	54.5	59.4	51.0	55.0	56.7	56.0	56.2	53.7	53.0	53.2	54.6
	95% CI	± 4.7	± 4.2	± 3.3	± 5.6	± 4.3	± 3.0	± 4.8	± 4.2	± 3.5	± 5.1	± 4.7	± 3.8	± 1.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	N	56	71	127	48	72	120	45	49	96	39	40	79	431
	%	10.9	12.9	11.9	10.4	15.1	12.8	10.3	11.2	11.0	12.4	14.8	13.5	12.1
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.8	± 2.0	± 3.3	± 3.7	± 2.4	± 3.0	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 4.0	± 4.1	± 2.7	± 1.2
1 time per day	N	13	25	38	12	23	35	11	25	36	7	7	14	132
	%	2.5	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.8	3.7	2.5	5.7	4.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.7
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 0.7
2 times per day	N	2	5	7	2	7	10	3	9	12	1	8	9	38
	%	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.4	0.3	3.0	1.5	1.1
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.7	± 1.4	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 2.3	± 1.2	± 0.4
3 times per day	N	0	6	6	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	12
	%	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
	95% CI	N/A	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.4	± 0.2	N/A	N/A	± 0.3	± 0.2
4 or more times per day	N	3	8	11	3	12	15	1	4	5	3	3	6	39
	%	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
	95% CI	± 0.6	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.7	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 0.3
TOTAL	N	514	552	1068	461	478	941	436	436	876	315	270	586	3549

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q58. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	N	214	250	464	164	204	369	184	186	371	113	106	219	1456
	%	41.2	45.1	43.2	35.6	42.9	39.3	42.0	42.5	42.2	35.9	39.0	37.2	41.0
	95% CI	± 4.6	± 4.6	± 3.8	± 4.3	± 4.6	± 3.1	± 5.3	± 5.1	± 4.0	± 5.8	± 5.2	± 3.8	± 2.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	N	223	196	421	223	188	411	189	195	386	153	127	280	1526
	%	43.0	35.4	39.2	48.4	39.6	43.8	43.2	44.5	43.9	48.6	46.7	47.6	42.9
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.1	± 2.5	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 3.3	± 4.1	± 4.4	± 3.1	± 6.0	± 6.5	± 4.8	± 1.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	N	41	59	100	51	37	88	40	25	66	31	23	55	313
	%	7.9	10.6	9.3	11.1	7.8	9.4	9.1	5.7	7.5	9.8	8.5	9.4	8.8
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 3.0	± 2.6	± 2.1	± 2.5	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 3.3	± 3.7	± 2.8	± 1.1
1 time per day	N	23	25	48	13	20	34	15	18	33	15	8	23	140
	%	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.8	2.9	3.9	3.9
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 1.6	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 0.6
2 times per day	N	11	8	19	2	12	14	6	6	12	0	6	6	53
	%	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.4	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	1.0	1.5
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 1.6	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 1.4	± 1.1	N/A	± 1.6	± 0.8	± 0.5
3 times per day	N	3	5	8	3	4	7	2	2	4	0	1	1	21
	%	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.6	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.3	± 0.2
4 or more times per day	N	4	11	15	5	10	15	2	6	8	3	1	4	45
	%	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.3
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.9	± 1.4	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 0.3
TOTAL	N	519	554	1075	461	475	938	438	438	880	315	272	588	3554

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q59. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables? (Do not count green salad, potatoes, or carrots.)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days	N	61	84	145	54	67	122	60	73	133	33	34	67	482
	%	11.8	15.3	13.6	11.7	14.1	13.0	13.7	16.6	15.1	10.5	12.5	11.5	13.6
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 3.1	± 2.8	± 2.2	± 3.4	± 3.5	± 2.8	± 3.8	± 4.5	± 3.0	± 1.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	N	205	207	412	180	193	373	195	181	376	129	118	247	1440
	%	39.6	37.6	38.5	39.1	40.6	39.8	44.6	41.1	42.7	41.2	43.5	42.2	40.6
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 4.6	± 3.7	± 3.2	± 4.5	± 4.6	± 3.5	± 5.9	± 4.7	± 4.0	± 1.7
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	N	129	135	264	120	112	232	106	108	216	68	60	128	857
	%	24.9	24.5	24.7	26.1	23.6	24.8	24.3	24.5	24.5	21.7	22.1	21.9	24.1
	95% CI	± 4.0	± 3.0	± 2.6	± 3.5	± 3.4	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 2.9	± 4.3	± 5.2	± 3.2	± 1.3
1 time per day	N	76	63	140	64	50	114	49	47	97	52	33	85	442
	%	14.7	11.5	13.1	13.9	10.5	12.2	11.2	10.7	11.0	16.6	12.2	14.5	12.5
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.2	± 2.4	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 4.9	± 3.8	± 3.3	± 1.2
2 times per day	N	27	32	60	26	31	57	19	23	43	27	21	49	211
	%	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.5	6.1	4.3	5.2	4.9	8.6	7.7	8.4	5.9
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 1.0	± 2.0	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 2.3	± 1.7	± 2.7	± 4.5	± 2.6	± 0.7
3 times per day	N	7	13	20	5	4	10	5	2	7	1	4	5	43
	%	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.2
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 1.5	± 0.7	± 0.5
4 or more times per day	N	13	16	29	11	18	29	3	6	9	3	1	4	74
	%	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.8	3.1	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.1
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 1.3	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	518	550	1070	460	475	937	437	440	881	313	271	585	3549

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q60. In the past 30 days, did you skip any meals because there wasn't enough food or money to buy food?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	90	87	177	95	76	171	96	95	191	69	74	143	692
	%	17.6	16.0	16.8	20.9	16.3	18.5	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.2	28.0	24.8	19.8
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 2.8	± 2.5	± 4.4	± 2.5	± 2.7	± 5.1	± 4.0	± 3.2	± 5.1	± 5.1	± 3.2	± 1.7
No	N	386	402	790	323	355	680	302	302	608	214	168	383	2511
	%	75.7	73.9	74.8	71.0	76.0	73.6	69.4	70.2	70.0	68.8	63.6	66.5	71.8
	95% CI	± 3.4	± 3.9	± 3.2	± 5.0	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 5.7	± 5.0	± 3.6	± 4.7	± 5.7	± 3.2	± 1.8
Not sure	N	34	55	89	37	36	73	37	33	70	28	22	50	293
	%	6.7	10.1	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.5	7.7	8.1	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.4
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 2.6	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 2.8	± 3.8	± 2.2	± 0.9
TOTAL	N	510	544	1056	455	467	924	435	430	869	311	264	576	3496

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q61. On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic act

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	42	43	85	57	52	110	103	41	144	75	32	107	466
	%	7.6	7.2	7.4	10.8	9.5	10.2	20.6	8.4	14.5	22.4	10.9	17.0	11.8
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 2.4	± 2.0	± 2.9	± 3.0	± 2.5	± 3.7	± 2.7	± 2.2	± 5.0	± 3.5	± 3.4	± 1.7
1 day	N	52	42	94	41	42	83	56	47	104	31	22	54	339
	%	9.4	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	11.2	9.7	10.5	9.3	7.5	8.6	8.6
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 2.2	± 1.8	± 2.9	± 2.1	± 2.0	± 2.7	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 3.9	± 3.0	± 2.8	± 0.9
2 days	N	69	53	122	62	39	101	58	39	98	46	27	73	398
	%	12.4	8.9	10.6	11.8	7.1	9.4	11.6	8.0	9.9	13.7	9.2	11.6	10.1
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 1.8	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 2.7	± 2.6	± 2.1	± 3.2	± 3.3	± 2.2	± 1.1
3 days	N	50	54	105	85	43	128	79	56	135	49	35	84	456
	%	9.0	9.0	9.1	16.2	7.8	11.9	15.8	11.5	13.6	14.6	11.9	13.3	11.6
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 2.7	± 1.7	± 3.8	± 2.2	± 2.2	± 3.1	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 3.2	± 3.5	± 2.6	± 1.2
4 days	N	68	43	112	51	46	97	38	42	80	22	28	50	346
	%	12.2	7.2	9.7	9.7	8.4	9.0	7.6	8.6	8.1	6.6	9.5	7.9	8.8
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.7	± 2.1	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.8	± 2.2	± 1.4	± 2.6	± 2.5	± 2.0	± 0.9
5 days	N	103	97	200	91	82	173	60	68	128	46	42	88	600
	%	18.5	16.2	17.3	17.3	14.9	16.0	12.0	14.0	12.9	13.7	14.3	14.0	15.2
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.4	± 2.9	± 3.6	± 2.3	± 2.0	± 2.3	± 2.6	± 1.7	± 3.9	± 3.9	± 2.9	± 1.5
6 days	N	50	68	118	57	69	126	43	53	96	22	34	56	405
	%	9.0	11.4	10.2	10.8	12.5	11.7	8.6	10.9	9.7	6.6	11.6	8.9	10.3
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 1.9	± 3.1	± 3.6	± 2.4	± 2.5	± 2.7	± 2.0	± 3.6	± 3.7	± 2.0	± 1.2
7 days	N	122	197	319	82	177	260	63	141	206	44	74	118	928
	%	21.9	33.0	27.6	15.6	32.2	24.1	12.6	29.0	20.8	13.1	25.2	18.7	23.6
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 3.9	± 3.7	± 3.3	± 2.9	± 4.4	± 2.9	± 4.6	± 4.6	± 3.4	± 1.9
TOTAL	N	556	597	1155	526	550	1078	500	487	991	335	294	630	3938

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q62. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat and breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	74	94	168	73	81	155	102	78	180	74	56	130	651
	%	14.3	17.0	15.7	15.9	17.1	16.6	23.3	17.8	20.5	23.6	20.8	22.3	18.4
	95% CI	± 3.6	± 3.5	± 2.9	± 3.5	± 2.6	± 2.5	± 3.9	± 3.7	± 3.2	± 5.0	± 4.7	± 3.3	± 1.7
1 day	N	59	71	130	57	71	129	59	57	117	34	32	66	453
	%	11.4	12.9	12.1	12.4	15.0	13.8	13.5	13.0	13.3	10.8	11.9	11.3	12.8
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.8	± 2.0	± 3.2	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 3.0	± 3.4	± 2.1	± 3.2	± 3.1	± 2.1	± 1.2
2 days	N	76	92	168	67	56	123	63	55	118	35	33	68	487
	%	14.7	16.7	15.7	14.6	11.8	13.1	14.4	12.5	13.4	11.1	12.3	11.6	13.7
	95% CI	± 3.4	± 4.1	± 2.8	± 3.5	± 2.8	± 2.0	± 2.6	± 3.2	± 2.0	± 2.9	± 4.0	± 2.3	± 1.3
3 days	N	75	57	132	60	45	105	62	55	118	49	33	83	442
	%	14.5	10.3	12.3	13.0	9.5	11.2	14.2	12.5	13.4	15.6	12.3	14.2	12.5
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 1.8	± 2.8	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 4.1	± 4.2	± 3.1	± 1.2
4 days	N	43	38	81	41	40	81	34	34	68	26	21	47	283
	%	8.3	6.9	7.6	8.9	8.4	8.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	8.0
	95% CI	± 2.6	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 2.4	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 2.8	± 3.3	± 2.2	± 2.8	± 3.4	± 2.1	± 1.0
5 days	N	56	44	102	61	47	108	40	39	79	26	20	46	340
	%	10.8	8.0	9.5	13.3	9.9	11.5	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.3	7.4	7.9	9.6
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 4.1	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 3.1	± 1.8	± 2.3	± 2.9	± 1.7	± 1.1
6 days	N	18	27	45	23	22	45	14	24	38	6	9	15	145
	%	3.5	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	3.2	5.5	4.3	1.9	3.3	2.6	4.1
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 1.0	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 3.1	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 2.0	± 1.1	± 0.7
7 days	N	116	129	245	78	112	190	63	97	162	64	65	129	743
	%	22.4	23.4	22.9	17.0	23.6	20.3	14.4	22.1	18.4	20.4	24.2	22.1	21.0
	95% CI	± 4.6	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 4.0	± 2.7	± 4.2	± 4.0	± 2.8	± 4.7	± 6.1	± 4.5	± 1.5
TOTAL	N	517	552	1071	460	474	936	437	439	880	314	269	584	3544

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q63. On how many of the past 7 days did you do exercises to strengthen or tone your muscles, such as pushups, sit-ups, or weight lifting?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	84	81	166	96	86	183	150	78	229	101	63	164	767
	%	16.2	14.8	15.6	21.1	18.1	19.6	34.3	18.1	26.3	32.3	23.4	28.1	21.7
	95% CI	± 4.3	± 2.9	± 2.9	± 3.8	± 4.0	± 3.0	± 4.9	± 3.4	± 3.5	± 5.7	± 6.1	± 4.5	± 1.9
1 day	N	52	47	99	65	40	105	46	40	87	38	25	64	360
	%	10.1	8.6	9.3	14.3	8.4	11.3	10.5	9.3	10.0	12.1	9.3	11.0	10.2
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 2.6	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.4	± 4.5	± 3.1	± 3.3	± 1.1
2 days	N	75	57	133	59	49	109	63	42	107	38	34	72	425
	%	14.5	10.4	12.5	13.0	10.3	11.7	14.4	9.7	12.3	12.1	12.6	12.3	12.0
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.2	± 2.5	± 3.1	± 2.7	± 2.0	± 3.2	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 3.1	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 1.3
3 days	N	59	68	127	61	67	128	46	62	108	45	23	68	439
	%	11.4	12.4	11.9	13.4	14.1	13.7	10.5	14.4	12.4	14.4	8.6	11.7	12.4
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 2.3	± 3.1	± 3.4	± 2.4	± 3.1	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 3.6	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 1.2
4 days	N	59	66	125	43	54	97	41	48	89	38	31	69	388
	%	11.4	12.0	11.7	9.5	11.4	10.4	9.4	11.1	10.2	12.1	11.5	11.8	11.0
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.6	± 2.1	± 2.7	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 3.0	± 3.0	± 2.0	± 4.3	± 3.4	± 3.0	± 1.0
5 days	N	88	78	166	77	61	138	43	74	117	27	38	65	495
	%	17.0	14.2	15.6	16.9	12.8	14.8	9.8	17.2	13.4	8.6	14.1	11.1	14.0
	95% CI	± 5.9	± 3.0	± 3.7	± 3.8	± 2.7	± 2.2	± 3.0	± 3.9	± 2.7	± 3.5	± 4.9	± 3.2	± 1.8
6 days	N	14	33	47	11	25	36	15	17	32	6	14	20	139
	%	2.7	6.0	4.4	2.4	5.3	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.7	1.9	5.2	3.4	3.9
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 1.1	± 1.8	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 1.6	± 3.2	± 1.9	± 0.7
7 days	N	86	118	204	43	93	136	33	70	103	20	41	61	517
	%	16.6	21.5	19.1	9.5	19.6	14.6	7.6	16.2	11.8	6.4	15.2	10.5	14.6
	95% CI	± 4.1	± 3.6	± 2.9	± 2.7	± 3.9	± 2.3	± 2.9	± 4.2	± 2.4	± 2.7	± 3.9	± 2.5	± 1.6
TOTAL	N	517	548	1067	455	475	932	437	431	872	313	269	583	3530

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q64. During the school week, how many hours a day do you usually watch TV?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Not at all. I do not watch TV during the week	N	32	32	64	39	30	69	41	26	67	28	24	52	258
	%	6.2	5.8	6.0	8.5	6.4	7.4	9.4	5.9	7.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.3
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 1.6	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 2.2	± 1.6	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 2.0	± 4.8	± 4.0	± 3.4	± 1.1
Less than 1 hour per day	N	100	80	181	105	81	187	126	86	213	89	65	154	750
	%	19.3	14.5	16.9	22.8	17.2	20.0	28.8	19.7	24.2	28.4	24.0	26.3	21.2
	95% CI	± 4.3	± 2.5	± 2.4	± 4.8	± 4.0	± 2.7	± 4.6	± 4.3	± 3.6	± 5.2	± 4.7	± 3.6	± 1.6
1 hour per day	N	84	89	174	76	95	171	78	92	170	64	52	116	646
	%	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.5	20.1	18.3	17.8	21.1	19.3	20.4	19.2	19.8	18.2
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 3.1	± 2.9	± 3.6	± 3.0	± 2.4	± 2.8	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 4.9	± 4.6	± 3.2	± 1.3
2 hours per day	N	128	129	257	122	119	241	87	104	193	67	57	124	824
	%	24.8	23.3	24.0	26.5	25.2	25.8	19.9	23.8	22.0	21.4	21.0	21.2	23.3
	95% CI	± 3.5	± 3.6	± 2.9	± 4.4	± 4.5	± 3.1	± 3.9	± 4.6	± 3.1	± 5.5	± 6.5	± 3.7	± 1.8
3 hours per day	N	98	102	200	53	72	125	61	60	121	37	30	67	520
	%	19.0	18.4	18.7	11.5	15.3	13.4	13.9	13.7	13.8	11.8	11.1	11.5	14.7
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.3	± 3.1	± 3.0	± 3.1	± 2.1	± 3.4	± 2.9	± 2.5	± 3.2	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 1.6
4 hours per day	N	39	57	96	34	29	63	23	44	67	18	15	34	270
	%	7.5	10.3	9.0	7.4	6.1	6.7	5.3	10.1	7.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	7.6
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 3.1	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 1.6	± 1.1	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 3.9	± 3.3	± 2.6	± 1.1
5 or more hours per day	N	36	64	100	31	46	78	22	25	48	10	28	38	276
	%	7.0	11.6	9.3	6.7	9.7	8.4	5.0	5.7	5.5	3.2	10.3	6.5	7.8
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.7	± 2.5	± 2.8	± 3.0	± 2.4	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 3.2	± 2.0	± 1.5
TOTAL	N	517	553	1072	460	472	934	438	437	879	313	271	585	3544

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q65. In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 days	N	143	124	269	166	155	322	285	186	474	203	126	329	1422
	%	29.7	24.8	27.3	39.2	36.2	37.7	70.2	48.3	59.6	71.7	52.7	62.9	44.1
	95% CI	± 9.4	± 7.2	± 8.0	± 8.1	± 7.6	± 7.2	± 6.1	± 7.9	± 5.6	± 6.6	± 9.9	± 7.1	± 4.8
1 day	N	6	17	23	3	8	11	6	9	15	2	2	4	54
	%	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 1.7	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 1.3	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.5
2 days	N	7	22	29	5	15	20	3	8	11	3	7	10	70
	%	1.5	4.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.9	1.9	2.2
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 2.3	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 0.9
3 days	N	12	24	36	23	22	45	12	19	31	5	10	16	131
	%	2.5	4.8	3.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	3.0	4.9	3.9	1.8	4.2	3.1	4.1
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 4.6	± 3.8	± 4.7	± 5.1	± 4.7	± 2.7	± 3.3	± 2.7	± 1.7	± 4.3	± 2.8	± 2.9
4 days	N	7	16	23	20	21	41	13	16	30	14	10	24	122
	%	1.5	3.2	2.3	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.2	4.2	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.8
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 3.3	± 1.9	± 3.3	± 3.5	± 2.7	± 2.0	± 4.1	± 2.8	± 3.3	± 2.6	± 2.8	± 2.1
5 days	N	306	298	604	207	207	414	87	147	234	56	84	140	1423
	%	63.6	59.5	61.4	48.8	48.4	48.5	21.4	38.2	29.4	19.8	35.1	26.8	44.2
	95% CI	± 10.7	± 9.1	± 9.4	± 9.0	± 8.5	± 8.1	± 5.7	± 8.3	± 5.8	± 7.8	± 12.2	± 9.2	± 6.4
TOTAL	N	481	501	984	424	428	853	406	385	795	283	239	523	3222

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q66. During an average physical education (PE) class, how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
I do not take PE	N	143	124	269	166	156	323	285	185	473	203	125	328	1422
	%	29.9	25.2	27.6	39.3	36.6	38.0	70.5	48.3	59.9	71.7	52.5	62.8	44.4
	95% CI	± 9.5	± 7.3	± 8.1	± 8.1	± 7.7	± 7.2	± 6.1	± 7.6	± 5.6	± 6.6	± 10.2	± 7.3	± 4.9
Less than 10 minutes	N	15	16	31	13	12	25	13	16	29	2	10	12	99
	%	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	4.2	3.7	0.7	4.2	2.3	3.1
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 1.6	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 2.5	± 1.2	± 0.7
10 to 20 minutes	N	34	44	78	28	20	48	15	15	30	12	9	21	182
	%	7.1	8.9	8.0	6.6	4.7	5.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.0	5.7
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 3.1	± 2.1	± 2.2	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 2.5	± 1.8	± 1.5	± 2.8	± 3.1	± 2.1	± 1.1
21 to 30 minutes	N	91	80	171	83	51	134	37	34	71	23	19	42	425
	%	19.0	16.2	17.6	19.7	12.0	15.8	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	13.3
	95% CI	± 5.7	± 4.8	± 4.6	± 5.7	± 4.4	± 4.3	± 3.2	± 3.5	± 2.6	± 4.8	± 3.0	± 3.1	± 2.6
More than 30 minutes	N	195	229	424	132	187	319	54	133	187	43	75	119	1075
	%	40.8	46.5	43.6	31.3	43.9	37.6	13.4	34.7	23.7	15.2	31.5	22.8	33.6
	95% CI	± 8.3	± 7.0	± 6.6	± 6.9	± 7.6	± 6.5	± 4.1	± 7.3	± 4.5	± 5.5	± 8.7	± 6.2	± 4.2
TOTAL	N	478	493	973	422	426	849	404	383	790	283	238	522	3203

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q67. During the past 12 months, how many times were you injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
0 times	N	267	295	564	281	266	549	281	268	549	220	158	378	2085
	%	51.8	53.8	53.0	61.1	56.6	58.9	64.3	61.8	62.8	70.5	59.0	65.1	59.1
	95% CI	± 3.6	± 3.9	± 2.4	± 3.6	± 3.8	± 2.4	± 4.5	± 4.2	± 3.4	± 6.2	± 5.6	± 4.6	± 1.5
1 time	N	121	109	230	83	113	196	74	70	146	53	55	108	690
	%	23.5	19.9	21.6	18.0	24.0	21.0	16.9	16.1	16.7	17.0	20.5	18.6	19.6
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.8	± 2.5	± 3.6	± 3.6	± 2.7	± 3.3	± 3.3	± 2.7	± 4.6	± 5.3	± 3.0	± 1.4
2 times	N	67	82	149	46	46	92	39	45	85	27	28	56	393
	%	13.0	15.0	14.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	8.9	10.4	9.7	8.7	10.4	9.6	11.1
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 2.5	± 2.3	± 2.7	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 2.1	± 3.0	± 1.6	± 3.1	± 3.8	± 2.2	± 1.0
3 times	N	34	30	64	27	22	49	29	27	56	6	11	17	188
	%	6.6	5.5	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.3	6.6	6.2	6.4	1.9	4.1	2.9	5.3
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 3.0	± 2.3	± 1.9	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 1.4	± 0.8
4 times	N	14	11	25	9	12	21	6	11	17	2	5	7	72
	%	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.9	0.6	1.9	1.2	2.0
	95% CI	± 1.4	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 1.6	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.8	± 0.9	± 0.5
5 or more times	N	12	21	33	14	11	25	8	13	21	4	11	15	101
	%	2.3	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.8	3.0	2.4	1.3	4.1	2.6	2.9
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 1.1	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 0.9	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 1.3	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	515	548	1065	460	470	932	437	434	874	312	268	581	3529

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q68. How good is your school at educating you about HIV/AIDS?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Very good	N	81	110	193	71	78	149	69	86	156	50	48	98	612
	%	15.9	20.2	18.3	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.9	19.7	17.8	16.1	18.0	17.0	17.4
	95% CI	± 4.6	± 4.6	± 3.9	± 2.9	± 4.6	± 3.1	± 5.3	± 3.5	± 3.7	± 4.0	± 7.8	± 4.9	± 2.3
Good	N	186	191	377	152	163	317	131	137	269	92	82	174	1163
	%	36.5	35.1	35.7	33.0	34.8	34.0	30.1	31.4	30.8	29.6	30.8	30.1	33.1
	95% CI	± 5.5	± 4.9	± 4.1	± 4.5	± 5.6	± 3.5	± 4.4	± 5.3	± 3.6	± 6.0	± 6.6	± 4.5	± 2.3
Fair	N	142	127	269	146	128	274	127	127	255	110	85	196	1013
	%	27.9	23.3	25.5	31.7	27.4	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	35.4	32.0	33.9	28.8
	95% CI	± 5.2	± 3.9	± 3.7	± 4.1	± 4.3	± 3.0	± 4.9	± 3.9	± 3.5	± 6.0	± 6.9	± 4.7	± 2.0
Poor	N	54	54	108	41	58	99	62	59	121	41	29	70	406
	%	10.6	9.9	10.2	8.9	12.4	10.6	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.2	10.9	12.1	11.6
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.1	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 4.2	± 2.9	± 3.2	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 3.5	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 1.6
I have not had HIV/AIDS education at my school yet	N	46	62	108	51	41	92	46	27	73	18	22	40	320
	%	9.0	11.4	10.2	11.1	8.8	9.9	10.6	6.2	8.4	5.8	8.3	6.9	9.1
	95% CI	± 5.8	± 4.4	± 4.5	± 4.0	± 3.0	± 2.9	± 4.3	± 2.9	± 3.0	± 3.0	± 3.6	± 2.5	± 2.1
TOTAL	N	509	544	1055	461	468	931	435	436	874	311	266	578	3514

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q69. In general, how would you rate your health?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Excellent	N	55	162	218	51	138	191	57	111	169	46	77	123	717
	%	10.7	29.8	20.6	11.2	29.7	20.7	13.2	25.6	19.4	14.8	29.2	21.4	20.5
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.3	± 2.2	± 3.7	± 4.2	± 3.4	± 3.0	± 4.0	± 2.9	± 4.4	± 6.5	± 4.5	± 1.9
Very good	N	171	212	383	187	169	356	158	167	327	109	98	207	1300
	%	33.4	39.0	36.2	40.9	36.3	38.5	36.5	38.5	37.5	35.0	37.1	35.9	37.1
	95% CI	± 5.3	± 3.4	± 3.1	± 5.2	± 3.7	± 3.6	± 4.4	± 3.9	± 3.2	± 4.4	± 5.4	± 3.6	± 1.7
Good	N	221	122	344	157	126	283	156	118	274	111	71	183	1107
	%	43.2	22.5	32.5	34.4	27.1	30.6	36.0	27.2	31.5	35.7	26.9	31.8	31.6
	95% CI	± 5.2	± 3.5	± 3.3	± 5.2	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 3.9	± 4.6	± 3.4	± 6.2	± 5.5	± 4.4	± 2.1
Fair	N	55	34	89	55	24	79	54	32	86	42	13	55	314
	%	10.7	6.3	8.4	12.0	5.2	8.5	12.5	7.4	9.9	13.5	4.9	9.5	9.0
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 2.2	± 2.3	± 3.0	± 1.8	± 1.8	± 3.4	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 2.3	± 1.1
Poor	N	10	13	23	7	8	15	8	6	15	3	5	8	66
	%	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.9
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	512	543	1057	457	465	924	433	434	871	311	264	576	3504

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q70. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Yes	N	111	94	206	122	104	227	121	85	206	69	49	118	771
	%	21.9	17.2	19.5	24.4	20.0	22.2	25.3	18.5	21.9	21.8	17.7	19.9	20.9
	95% CI	± 3.5	± 3.0	± 2.0	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 3.4	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 4.7	± 5.4	± 3.5	± 1.3
No	N	395	454	850	377	417	795	358	374	735	247	228	475	2920
	%	78.1	82.8	80.5	75.6	80.0	77.8	74.7	81.5	78.1	78.2	82.3	80.1	79.1
	95% CI	± 3.5	± 3.0	± 2.0	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 3.4	± 3.7	± 2.6	± 4.7	± 5.4	± 3.5	± 1.3
TOTAL	N	506	548	1056	499	521	1022	479	459	941	316	277	593	3691

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q71. During the past 12 months, have you had an asthma attack or taken asthma medication? (response categories combined)

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Never had asthma	N	315	360	676	290	328	619	265	283	551	194	149	343	2235
	%	59.1	62.2	60.7	57.3	62.2	59.8	54.8	59.7	57.3	59.3	53.0	56.4	58.9
	95% CI	± 4.1	± 4.2	± 3.2	± 4.7	± 4.5	± 3.4	± 6.1	± 5.4	± 4.5	± 8.1	± 6.0	± 5.3	± 2.4
Yes	N	101	67	169	95	73	168	80	52	132	46	35	81	561
	%	18.9	11.6	15.2	18.8	13.9	16.2	16.5	11.0	13.7	14.1	12.5	13.3	14.8
	95% CI	± 3.6	± 2.3	± 2.2	± 3.5	± 3.4	± 2.1	± 3.1	± 3.0	± 2.3	± 3.8	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 1.1
No	N	117	152	269	121	126	248	139	139	278	87	97	184	1000
	%	22.0	26.3	24.1	23.9	23.9	24.0	28.7	29.3	28.9	26.6	34.5	30.3	26.3
	95% CI	± 3.4	± 4.1	± 3.1	± 4.1	± 4.2	± 3.3	± 5.4	± 5.5	± 4.1	± 6.3	± 5.7	± 4.4	± 2.4
TOTAL	N	533	579	1114	506	527	1035	484	474	961	327	281	608	3796

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q72. When was the last time you saw a doctor or health care provider for a check-up or physical exam when you were not sick or injured?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
During the past 12 months	N	306	343	650	278	307	585	255	249	506	180	162	342	2129
	%	59.9	62.8	61.4	61.1	65.5	63.2	58.8	57.5	58.1	57.9	61.1	59.3	60.7
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 5.3	± 4.1	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 3.4	± 5.6	± 5.2	± 4.2	± 5.8	± 5.0	± 3.8	± 2.0
Between 12 and 24 months ago	N	76	71	147	69	61	131	65	65	130	41	36	78	492
	%	14.9	13.0	13.9	15.2	13.0	14.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	13.2	13.6	13.5	14.0
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.9	± 2.1	± 2.8	± 3.1	± 2.2	± 2.9	± 5.0	± 2.9	± 3.7	± 4.8	± 2.9	± 1.1
More than 24 months ago	N	28	26	55	33	29	62	39	38	77	41	28	69	268
	%	5.5	4.8	5.2	7.3	6.2	6.7	9.0	8.8	8.8	13.2	10.6	12.0	7.6
	95% CI	± 2.1	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 1.6	± 2.7	± 2.5	± 1.9	± 5.0	± 3.6	± 3.6	± 1.2
Never	N	24	43	67	27	29	57	28	39	69	21	22	43	243
	%	4.7	7.9	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.5	9.0	7.9	6.8	8.3	7.5	6.9
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.9	± 1.7	± 2.4	± 2.6	± 1.8	± 2.3	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 2.8	± 3.2	± 2.0	± 1.1
Not sure	N	77	63	140	48	43	91	47	42	89	28	17	45	374
	%	15.1	11.5	13.2	10.5	9.2	9.8	10.8	9.7	10.2	9.0	6.4	7.8	10.7
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.6	± 2.0	± 3.4	± 2.3	± 2.1	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 2.3	± 3.5	± 2.7	± 2.4	± 1.1
TOTAL	N	511	546	1059	455	469	926	434	433	871	311	265	577	3506

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q73. When was the last time you saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
During the past 12 months	N	420	441	862	403	411	816	393	361	757	243	212	455	2947
	%	75.9	74.7	75.3	76.6	75.3	76.0	78.9	74.4	76.7	72.8	72.9	72.7	75.3
	95% CI	± 4.3	± 5.1	± 3.8	± 5.3	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 3.6	± 4.1	± 3.0	± 4.6	± 5.2	± 3.7	± 2.3
Between 12 and 24 months ago	N	55	56	112	69	61	130	57	38	95	51	38	89	433
	%	9.9	9.5	9.8	13.1	11.2	12.1	11.4	7.8	9.6	15.3	13.1	14.2	11.1
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 2.0	± 4.1	± 3.6	± 3.1	± 2.9	± 2.2	± 2.0	± 3.6	± 3.9	± 2.6	± 1.4
More than 24 months ago	N	30	41	71	31	31	62	23	36	59	28	20	49	248
	%	5.4	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.6	7.4	6.0	8.4	6.9	7.8	6.3
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 1.7	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 2.0	± 0.8
Never	N	8	18	26	10	14	24	8	22	31	7	11	18	103
	%	1.4	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	4.5	3.1	2.1	3.8	2.9	2.6
	95% CI	± 1.0	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 1.2	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 1.1	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 2.1	± 1.4	± 0.7
Not sure	N	40	34	74	13	29	42	17	28	45	5	10	15	184
	%	7.2	5.8	6.5	2.5	5.3	3.9	3.4	5.8	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	4.7
	95% CI	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 2.0	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 2.0	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 1.1	± 0.8
TOTAL	N	553	590	1145	526	546	1074	498	485	987	334	291	626	3915

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q74. As things stand now, how far in school do you plan to go?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Will not graduate from high school	N	9	37	46	11	22	33	5	27	32	5	8	13	133
	%	1.8	6.8	4.4	2.4	4.7	3.6	1.2	6.3	3.7	1.6	3.0	2.3	3.8
	95% CI	± 1.1	± 2.7	± 1.7	± 1.6	± 2.3	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 2.2	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 0.8
Will graduate from high school, but won't go any further	N	40	56	96	11	36	47	22	37	59	8	13	21	229
	%	7.9	10.3	9.1	2.4	7.7	5.1	5.1	8.6	6.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	6.6
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 2.8	± 2.5	± 1.5	± 2.6	± 1.8	± 2.1	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 3.0	± 2.0	± 1.3
Will go to community college, technical, or other 2-year school after high school	N	88	118	206	107	119	227	114	113	228	79	75	154	834
	%	17.3	21.8	19.6	23.7	25.3	24.6	26.3	26.2	26.3	25.9	28.2	26.9	23.9
	95% CI	± 3.4	± 3.9	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.2	± 3.3	± 4.6	± 4.6	± 3.9	± 7.7	± 6.9	± 6.1	± 2.0
Will attend a 4-year college	N	40	58	98	49	43	92	57	45	103	18	23	42	348
	%	7.9	10.7	9.3	10.9	9.1	10.0	13.2	10.4	11.9	5.9	8.6	7.3	10.0
	95% CI	± 2.5	± 2.8	± 1.7	± 2.7	± 2.8	± 1.6	± 3.2	± 2.9	± 2.2	± 3.2	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 0.9
Will graduate from a 4-year college	N	208	175	383	174	161	335	131	135	268	75	64	139	1146
	%	40.9	32.3	36.4	38.6	34.3	36.3	30.3	31.3	30.9	24.6	24.1	24.3	32.8
	95% CI	± 5.2	± 5.6	± 4.2	± 3.7	± 5.0	± 3.1	± 3.9	± 4.5	± 3.0	± 4.6	± 5.5	± 3.9	± 2.2
Will earn an advanced graduate degree	N	124	98	224	99	89	188	104	74	178	120	83	203	801
	%	24.4	18.1	21.3	22.0	18.9	20.4	24.0	17.2	20.5	39.3	31.2	35.5	22.9
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 3.9	± 3.4	± 3.7	± 4.3	± 3.3	± 4.1	± 4.0	± 2.9	± 9.7	± 7.4	± 7.7	± 2.4
TOTAL	N	509	542	1053	451	470	922	433	431	868	305	266	572	3491

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q75. Since the beginning of Grade 9, which of the following best describes your grades in high school?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
3.7 to 4.0 (mostly As)	N	116	91	208	135	82	218	82	77	159	103	51	154	755
	%	23.0	16.9	19.9	29.8	17.5	23.6	19.0	17.9	18.4	33.2	19.3	26.8	21.7
	95% CI	± 4.0	± 4.2	± 3.2	± 4.2	± 4.3	± 3.3	± 5.7	± 4.4	± 4.5	± 8.0	± 4.8	± 5.5	± 2.2
3.3 to 3.6 (mostly Bs and As)	N	147	144	291	137	131	268	131	97	230	90	75	165	967
	%	29.2	26.7	27.8	30.2	27.9	29.0	30.4	22.6	26.6	29.0	28.4	28.7	27.7
	95% CI	± 5.9	± 4.1	± 4.2	± 4.3	± 4.2	± 2.9	± 4.9	± 3.8	± 3.1	± 5.3	± 5.7	± 3.1	± 1.7
2.7 to 3.2 (mostly Bs)	N	105	107	213	91	128	220	98	123	222	62	72	134	810
	%	20.8	19.8	20.4	20.1	27.3	23.8	22.7	28.6	25.7	20.0	27.3	23.3	23.2
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 2.8	± 3.3	± 4.5	± 2.9	± 4.4	± 4.6	± 3.0	± 5.6	± 6.1	± 4.3	± 1.5
2.3 to 2.6 (mostly Bs and Cs)	N	74	107	181	67	78	145	80	78	158	40	42	82	575
	%	14.7	19.8	17.3	14.8	16.6	15.7	18.6	18.1	18.3	12.9	15.9	14.3	16.5
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 3.0	± 3.1	± 3.1	± 2.4	± 4.6	± 4.3	± 3.1	± 5.3	± 4.5	± 3.9	± 1.6
1.3 to 2.2 (mostly Cs or mostly Cs and Ds)	N	43	64	107	16	33	49	36	40	76	9	16	26	269
	%	8.5	11.9	10.2	3.5	7.0	5.3	8.4	9.3	8.8	2.9	6.1	4.5	7.7
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 3.1	± 2.3	± 1.5	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 3.7	± 2.8	± 2.4	± 2.2	± 3.2	± 2.1	± 1.2
0.7 to 1.2 (mostly Ds)	N	12	16	28	4	8	12	2	8	11	2	6	8	61
	%	2.4	3.0	2.7	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.4	1.7
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.1	± 0.8	± 0.9	± 2.1	± 1.1	± 0.5
Less than 0.7 (lower than mostly Ds)	N	6	8	14	2	9	11	2	5	7	2	2	4	40
	%	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 1.4	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.9	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 0.4
Does not apply. My classes are not graded	N	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	10
	%	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
	95% CI	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 0.4	± 0.4	N/A	± 0.2	N/A	± 0.6	± 0.3	± 1.3	N/A	± 0.7	± 0.2
TOTAL	N	504	540	1046	453	469	924	431	430	865	310	264	575	3487

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q76. How often does a parent or guardian talk to you about what you are doing in school?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Very often	N	208	210	420	176	163	341	130	138	270	100	73	173	1228
	%	40.4	38.6	39.6	38.5	34.7	36.7	29.8	31.9	31.0	32.3	27.5	30.0	35.0
	95% CI	± 4.8	± 5.2	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 4.1	± 2.8	± 3.6	± 5.1	± 3.3	± 6.0	± 5.3	± 4.2	± 2.0
Often	N	133	174	307	135	148	283	126	130	257	97	71	168	1033
	%	25.8	32.0	28.9	29.5	31.5	30.5	28.9	30.1	29.5	31.3	26.8	29.2	29.5
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 3.1	± 4.4	± 3.9	± 2.8	± 4.6	± 5.1	± 3.4	± 5.7	± 4.8	± 3.9	± 1.7
Sometimes	N	92	100	192	85	94	179	111	95	206	71	67	138	726
	%	17.9	18.4	18.1	18.6	20.0	19.3	25.5	22.0	23.7	22.9	25.3	24.0	20.7
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 3.5	± 2.2	± 3.4	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 4.2	± 4.0	± 3.3	± 5.2	± 4.6	± 3.4	± 1.4
Seldom	N	62	47	109	43	44	87	49	52	101	32	34	67	374
	%	12.0	8.6	10.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	11.2	12.0	11.6	10.3	12.8	11.6	10.7
	95% CI	± 2.8	± 1.9	± 2.0	± 2.6	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 3.2	± 2.9	± 1.9	± 2.9	± 4.3	± 2.4	± 1.0
Never	N	20	13	33	18	21	39	20	17	37	10	20	30	145
	%	3.9	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.2	3.2	7.5	5.2	4.1
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 1.1	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 1.2	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 1.7	± 3.1	± 1.7	± 0.8
TOTAL	N	515	544	1061	457	470	929	436	432	871	310	265	576	3506

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q77. How often does a parent or guardian ask you where you are going or with whom you will be?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
All of the time	N	343	258	602	321	255	578	287	207	496	171	91	262	1970
	%	66.9	47.4	56.8	70.2	54.5	62.4	66.0	48.3	57.1	55.3	34.0	45.3	56.3
	95% CI	± 3.7	± 5.0	± 3.6	± 4.9	± 5.0	± 3.4	± 4.9	± 4.9	± 3.7	± 6.1	± 5.8	± 3.8	± 2.1
Most of the time	N	116	173	290	76	119	195	89	127	217	83	92	175	893
	%	22.6	31.8	27.4	16.6	25.4	21.0	20.5	29.6	25.0	26.9	34.3	30.3	25.5
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.6	± 2.2	± 2.9	± 3.6	± 1.9	± 4.2	± 4.3	± 3.1	± 5.9	± 4.8	± 3.8	± 1.2
Some of the time	N	24	69	93	29	50	79	37	59	96	29	48	77	351
	%	4.7	12.7	8.8	6.3	10.7	8.5	8.5	13.8	11.1	9.4	17.9	13.3	10.0
	95% CI	± 1.7	± 2.8	± 1.7	± 2.0	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 2.5	± 2.7	± 1.8	± 3.3	± 4.1	± 2.7	± 1.0
Seldom	N	17	26	43	21	26	47	19	21	40	11	23	34	170
	%	3.3	4.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.6	3.6	8.6	5.9	4.9
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 2.2	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 2.1	± 1.5	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 3.7	± 2.1	± 0.7
Never	N	13	18	31	10	18	28	3	15	19	15	14	30	113
	%	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.8	3.0	0.7	3.5	2.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	3.2
	95% CI	± 1.6	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 2.1	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 1.6	± 0.9	± 2.5	± 3.2	± 2.2	± 0.8
TOTAL	N	513	544	1059	457	468	927	435	429	868	309	268	578	3497

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q78. During the average week, how many hours do you spend in a supervised after-school activity either at school or away from school? Supervised activities include things such as sports, recreation, art, music, dance or drama activities, using libraries

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
None	N	193	218	413	149	155	306	156	178	335	121	109	230	1313
	%	38.4	40.8	39.8	32.7	33.5	33.2	35.9	41.6	38.7	39.4	41.3	40.3	37.9
	95% CI	± 5.6	± 5.1	± 3.7	± 5.1	± 4.3	± 3.6	± 6.7	± 6.0	± 5.0	± 7.5	± 6.8	± 5.9	± 2.7
1 to 2 hours	N	127	125	252	115	133	248	96	86	182	59	63	122	815
	%	25.3	23.4	24.3	25.2	28.7	26.9	22.1	20.1	21.0	19.2	23.9	21.4	23.5
	95% CI	± 5.1	± 4.3	± 3.3	± 3.8	± 4.5	± 3.2	± 4.4	± 4.3	± 3.1	± 3.6	± 4.7	± 3.1	± 1.7
3 to 5 hours	N	85	84	169	77	71	148	79	72	152	42	39	81	562
	%	16.9	15.7	16.3	16.9	15.3	16.1	18.2	16.8	17.6	13.7	14.8	14.2	16.2
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 3.2	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 3.9	± 4.6	± 3.2	± 3.7	± 5.3	± 3.3	± 1.3
6 to 10 hours	N	57	56	113	63	47	110	54	45	100	42	19	61	392
	%	11.4	10.5	10.9	13.8	10.2	11.9	12.4	10.5	11.5	13.7	7.2	10.7	11.3
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 3.1	± 3.3	± 2.2	± 3.3	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 4.7	± 3.1	± 2.7	± 1.5
11 or more hours	N	40	51	91	52	57	109	49	47	97	43	34	77	382
	%	8.0	9.6	8.8	11.4	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.0	11.2	14.0	12.9	13.5	11.0
	95% CI	± 2.4	± 2.9	± 2.1	± 3.6	± 3.9	± 3.1	± 2.7	± 3.0	± 1.9	± 4.5	± 4.5	± 3.6	± 1.3
TOTAL	N	502	534	1038	456	463	921	434	428	866	307	264	571	3464

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q79. About how many hours a week do you work at a job outside your home?

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Do not work	N	332	319	652	272	244	517	179	163	343	105	93	198	1750
	%	65.0	59.1	61.9	59.6	52.2	55.9	41.0	38.2	39.5	34.1	35.0	34.4	50.1
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 4.2	± 2.7	± 5.1	± 5.4	± 4.0	± 5.4	± 5.1	± 4.0	± 5.4	± 6.6	± 4.3	± 2.5
4 hours or less a week	N	92	117	209	68	61	129	38	41	79	23	22	45	465
	%	18.0	21.7	19.8	14.9	13.1	13.9	8.7	9.6	9.1	7.5	8.3	7.8	13.3
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 4.2	± 2.3	± 3.0	± 3.2	± 2.1	± 3.1	± 3.1	± 2.3	± 5.2	± 3.8	± 3.1	± 1.6
5 to 10 hours a week	N	53	55	108	54	49	103	58	65	123	33	17	51	394
	%	10.4	10.2	10.3	11.8	10.5	11.1	13.3	15.2	14.2	10.7	6.4	8.9	11.3
	95% CI	± 3.0	± 1.9	± 1.7	± 3.3	± 2.7	± 2.3	± 2.8	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 2.2	± 1.2
11 to 20 hours a week	N	19	30	50	44	74	118	123	89	214	84	59	143	538
	%	3.7	5.6	4.7	9.6	15.8	12.8	28.1	20.8	24.7	27.3	22.2	24.9	15.4
	95% CI	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 2.7	± 3.6	± 2.6	± 3.9	± 3.4	± 3.0	± 6.5	± 5.1	± 3.7	± 2.1
21 to 30 hours a week	N	11	10	21	12	31	43	28	52	80	47	47	94	241
	%	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.6	6.6	4.6	6.4	12.2	9.2	15.3	17.7	16.3	6.9
	95% CI	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.9	± 2.0	± 1.4	± 2.5	± 3.1	± 1.9	± 5.2	± 4.1	± 3.7	± 1.1
31 to 40 hours a week	N	0	5	5	5	3	8	9	14	24	12	17	29	66
	%	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.9	6.4	5.0	1.9
	95% CI	N/A	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 1.4	± 1.4	± 1.1	± 2.5	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 0.5
More than 40 hours a week	N	4	4	8	1	5	7	2	3	5	4	11	15	39
	%	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	4.1	2.6	1.1
	95% CI	± 0.7	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.4	± 0.9	± 0.7	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 0.5	± 1.2	± 2.8	± 1.4	± 0.4
TOTAL	N	511	540	1053	456	467	925	437	427	868	308	266	575	3493

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q80. My teachers really care about me.

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Strongly agree	N	30	61	91	29	39	68	38	25	64	40	21	61	294
	%	5.9	11.3	8.6	6.4	8.3	7.4	8.7	5.8	7.4	12.9	8.0	10.6	8.4
	95% CI	± 2.2	± 2.8	± 1.8	± 2.6	± 2.8	± 2.3	± 3.4	± 2.2	± 2.2	± 4.4	± 3.4	± 3.1	± 1.3
Agree	N	163	195	359	166	176	343	159	144	303	135	108	243	1275
	%	32.0	36.0	34.1	36.7	37.6	37.2	36.5	33.6	34.9	43.4	41.1	42.3	36.5
	95% CI	± 4.8	± 4.5	± 3.1	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 3.3	± 3.8	± 5.5	± 3.5	± 7.8	± 5.3	± 5.8	± 2.1
Not sure	N	211	191	403	184	169	354	165	153	319	96	83	179	1280
	%	41.4	35.2	38.2	40.7	36.1	38.4	37.8	35.7	36.8	30.9	31.6	31.1	36.6
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 3.8	± 3.7	± 2.7	± 4.8	± 4.9	± 3.5	± 7.7	± 5.0	± 5.1	± 1.8
Disagree	N	80	67	147	53	55	108	53	71	125	24	37	62	450
	%	15.7	12.4	13.9	11.7	11.8	11.7	12.2	16.6	14.4	7.7	14.1	10.8	12.9
	95% CI	± 3.2	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 3.1	± 3.5	± 2.8	± 3.1	± 3.5	± 2.4	± 3.9	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 1.3
Strongly disagree	N	26	28	54	20	29	49	21	35	57	16	14	30	195
	%	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.4	6.2	5.3	4.8	8.2	6.6	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.6
	95% CI	± 1.8	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 1.8	± 2.0	± 1.3	± 2.2	± 3.1	± 2.1	± 3.0	± 2.4	± 2.0	± 1.0
TOTAL	N	510	542	1054	452	468	922	436	428	868	311	263	575	3494

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q81. Teachers at school encourage me to be the best I can be.

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Strongly agree	N	62	87	149	49	65	115	48	50	99	48	34	82	455
	%	12.2	16.2	14.2	11.0	14.0	12.6	11.1	11.8	11.5	15.5	12.9	14.3	13.1
	95% CI	± 2.6	± 3.5	± 2.6	± 3.2	± 4.3	± 2.9	± 3.2	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 4.6	± 5.1	± 4.3	± 1.5
Agree	N	227	241	469	192	197	389	179	175	354	175	112	287	1528
	%	44.7	44.9	44.8	43.0	42.4	42.6	41.3	41.3	41.2	56.5	42.6	50.0	44.0
	95% CI	± 4.3	± 4.2	± 2.9	± 4.6	± 4.7	± 3.1	± 3.5	± 5.2	± 3.3	± 5.2	± 5.9	± 4.2	± 2.1
Not sure	N	136	131	268	109	108	218	119	102	221	45	68	114	840
	%	26.8	24.4	25.6	24.4	23.2	23.9	27.5	24.1	25.7	14.5	25.9	19.9	24.2
	95% CI	± 4.8	± 2.9	± 3.0	± 4.4	± 4.0	± 3.3	± 3.7	± 3.6	± 2.4	± 4.0	± 4.8	± 3.7	± 1.7
Disagree	N	61	56	117	81	69	150	74	67	143	30	38	68	488
	%	12.0	10.4	11.2	18.1	14.8	16.4	17.1	15.8	16.6	9.7	14.4	11.8	14.1
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 4.1	± 3.0	± 3.1	± 3.5	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 3.7	± 4.3	± 3.0	± 1.6
Strongly disagree	N	22	22	44	16	26	42	13	30	43	12	11	23	160
	%	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.6	5.6	4.6	3.0	7.1	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.6
	95% CI	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 1.6	± 1.7	± 2.4	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.7	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 1.7	± 0.9
TOTAL	N	508	537	1047	447	465	914	433	424	860	310	263	574	3471

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q82. I care about the school I attend.

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Strongly agree	N	90	103	195	82	75	157	65	63	128	65	42	107	596
	%	17.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	15.9	16.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	21.0	15.9	18.6	17.1
	95% CI	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 3.1	± 4.9	± 3.2	± 3.5	± 3.1	± 3.8	± 2.3	± 7.2	± 5.2	± 5.3	± 2.1
Agree	N	225	214	439	208	190	399	199	178	379	144	110	255	1501
	%	43.9	39.8	41.7	45.7	40.3	43.0	45.5	41.9	43.8	46.6	41.7	44.4	43.0
	95% CI	± 5.1	± 4.6	± 3.8	± 5.2	± 4.4	± 3.7	± 5.2	± 5.5	± 3.8	± 7.4	± 5.1	± 4.1	± 1.8
Not sure	N	108	107	215	88	93	181	92	80	173	44	55	99	684
	%	21.1	19.9	20.4	19.3	19.7	19.5	21.1	18.8	20.0	14.2	20.8	17.2	19.6
	95% CI	± 4.2	± 2.7	± 2.8	± 3.6	± 2.9	± 2.5	± 3.7	± 3.2	± 1.9	± 4.7	± 4.6	± 2.9	± 1.3
Disagree	N	56	61	117	43	59	102	53	48	101	39	28	67	398
	%	10.9	11.3	11.1	9.5	12.5	11.0	12.1	11.3	11.7	12.6	10.6	11.7	11.4
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 2.4	± 1.7	± 2.7	± 3.4	± 2.6	± 3.4	± 2.9	± 2.1	± 3.3	± 3.7	± 2.8	± 1.3
Strongly disagree	N	33	53	86	34	54	89	28	56	85	17	29	46	313
	%	6.4	9.9	8.2	7.5	11.5	9.6	6.4	13.2	9.8	5.5	11.0	8.0	9.0
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 2.5	± 1.5	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.1	± 2.0	± 3.9	± 2.3	± 3.3	± 4.9	± 2.8	± 1.1
TOTAL	N	512	538	1052	455	471	928	437	425	866	309	264	574	3492

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q83. My parents or guardians encourage me to be the best I can be.

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Strongly agree	N	306	333	640	282	283	567	251	230	484	188	155	343	2073
	%	62.8	63.1	63.0	63.5	62.6	63.1	58.4	54.9	56.8	62.3	60.3	61.3	61.1
	95% CI	± 3.3	± 4.8	± 3.1	± 5.0	± 5.1	± 3.5	± 4.4	± 5.3	± 3.5	± 5.8	± 5.8	± 4.1	± 1.8
Agree	N	123	142	265	113	114	227	134	144	278	89	63	152	939
	%	25.3	26.9	26.1	25.5	25.2	25.3	31.2	34.4	32.6	29.5	24.5	27.1	27.7
	95% CI	± 3.7	± 3.8	± 2.9	± 3.8	± 4.8	± 2.9	± 3.8	± 5.0	± 2.8	± 5.3	± 6.2	± 4.1	± 1.5
Not sure	N	41	30	71	22	35	57	28	25	53	12	27	39	222
	%	8.4	5.7	7.0	5.0	7.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	4.0	10.5	7.0	6.5
	95% CI	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 2.6	± 1.4	± 2.6	± 2.3	± 1.6	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 2.0	± 0.8
Disagree	N	12	14	26	16	9	25	14	13	27	10	8	19	103
	%	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0
	95% CI	± 1.3	± 1.4	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 1.0	± 1.8	± 2.2	± 1.3	± 2.0	± 2.1	± 1.4	± 0.5
Strongly disagree	N	5	9	14	11	11	22	3	7	10	3	4	7	57
	%	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.6	± 1.5	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 0.9	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	487	528	1016	444	452	898	430	419	852	302	257	560	3394

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q84. In my neighborhood (area where I live), there are a lot of people who care about me.

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Strongly agree	N	65	91	156	69	55	126	55	45	100	27	32	59	449
	%	13.5	17.3	15.4	15.7	12.2	14.1	12.9	10.8	11.8	8.9	12.5	10.5	13.3
	95% CI	± 3.4	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 3.9	± 3.1	± 2.9	± 3.7	± 3.0	± 2.5	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 3.1	± 1.5
Agree	N	158	145	303	118	139	257	109	102	213	90	68	158	954
	%	32.8	27.5	30.0	26.9	30.9	28.8	25.5	24.5	25.1	29.8	26.5	28.2	28.3
	95% CI	± 3.8	± 3.4	± 2.7	± 4.0	± 3.3	± 2.7	± 4.2	± 4.9	± 3.1	± 5.1	± 5.3	± 3.9	± 1.7
Not sure	N	159	171	330	152	146	298	140	151	291	96	75	172	1107
	%	33.0	32.4	32.7	34.6	32.4	33.4	32.8	36.2	34.4	31.8	29.2	30.7	32.8
	95% CI	± 4.4	± 4.9	± 3.3	± 4.8	± 4.6	± 3.7	± 4.9	± 4.3	± 3.0	± 5.6	± 5.3	± 4.0	± 1.7
Disagree	N	72	69	142	67	59	126	82	74	156	61	54	115	551
	%	14.9	13.1	14.1	15.3	13.1	14.1	19.2	17.7	18.4	20.2	21.0	20.5	16.3
	95% CI	± 3.1	± 3.1	± 2.5	± 3.2	± 4.0	± 3.2	± 3.9	± 3.3	± 2.8	± 4.3	± 4.6	± 2.8	± 1.5
Strongly disagree	N	28	51	79	33	51	84	41	45	87	28	28	56	314
	%	5.8	9.7	7.8	7.5	11.3	9.4	9.6	10.8	10.3	9.3	10.9	10.0	9.3
	95% CI	± 2.3	± 2.9	± 2.0	± 2.8	± 3.0	± 2.1	± 2.3	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 3.4	± 4.7	± 3.1	± 1.2
TOTAL	N	482	527	1010	439	450	891	427	417	847	302	257	560	3375

Appendix 4. 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results by Grade and Sex of Respondent

Q85. There are adults in my life who really care about me.

		Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	**Total**
Strongly agree	N	336	325	662	301	286	588	294	243	540	222	156	378	2213
	%	70.3	62.9	66.5	68.6	64.0	66.2	69.8	58.0	64.1	73.5	61.2	67.7	65.9
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 3.7	± 2.4	± 4.4	± 4.3	± 3.3	± 4.8	± 4.6	± 3.6	± 4.8	± 5.0	± 3.4	± 1.7
Agree	N	106	143	249	99	116	216	101	134	235	61	77	139	851
	%	22.2	27.7	25.0	22.6	26.0	24.3	24.0	32.0	27.9	20.2	30.2	24.9	25.4
	95% CI	± 2.7	± 3.5	± 2.0	± 3.5	± 3.9	± 2.6	± 4.2	± 4.8	± 3.3	± 4.3	± 4.6	± 3.0	± 1.5
Not sure	N	24	29	53	17	30	47	17	26	43	13	11	24	177
	%	5.0	5.6	5.3	3.9	6.7	5.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.3
	95% CI	± 1.9	± 2.1	± 1.1	± 1.7	± 2.0	± 1.4	± 2.1	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 2.3	± 2.4	± 1.9	± 0.8
Disagree	N	6	10	16	14	7	21	6	8	14	1	6	7	58
	%	1.3	1.9	1.6	3.2	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.3	2.4	1.3	1.7
	95% CI	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 0.7	± 1.6	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 1.3	± 0.8	± 0.6	± 1.7	± 0.8	± 0.4
Strongly disagree	N	6	10	16	8	8	16	3	8	11	5	5	10	57
	%	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7
	95% CI	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 0.7	± 1.4	± 1.3	± 1.0	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 1.6	± 1.8	± 1.4	± 0.5
TOTAL	N	478	517	996	439	447	888	421	419	843	302	255	558	3356